

FEBRUARY

Lois Barton

Jacksonville Republican

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance

Vol. 10.—No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1846.

Whole No. 475

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. P. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$4 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid. Unless at the option of the editor, a failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements inserted in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



POETRY.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY A LADY OF VERMONT.

I build my nest on the mountain's crest,
Where the wild winds rock my eagles to rest,
Where the lightning's flash and the thunder's crash,
And the roaring torrents foam and dash.
For my spirit free henceforth shall be
A type for the Sons of Liberty.

Aloft I fly from my eagle high,
Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky;
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight,
And float in a flood of liquid light.
For I love to play in the moonlight ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Away I spring with a tireless wing,
On the feathered cloud I poise and swing;
I dart down the steep where the lightning leap,
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and fearless liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watch-towers high of a patient hand;
For I may not hide in my glory and pride,
Though the land be never so far and wide,
Where luxury reigns o'er voluptuous plains,
And fetters the free-born soul in chains.

Then give me in my flight to see
The land of the Pilgrims, ever free;
And I ne'er will rove from the haunts I love,
But watch from my sentinel track above,
Your banner free over land and sea,
And exult in your glorious destiny.

Oh, guard ye well the land where I dwell,
Lest to future times the tale I tell,
When "how expires in smouldering fires,
The goodly heritage of your sires,
Whose Freedom" light rose clear and bright,
From fair Columbia's "evening eight,"
Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night.

Then I will tear from your pennon fair,
The stars ye set in triumph high;
My olive-branch on the blast I'll launch,
The fluttering stripes from the flag-staff wrench!
And away I'll flee, for I seem to see
A craven race in the Land of the Free!

EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

A short time since the will of John Hedges, Esq., was proved in Doctor's Commons. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary, and we believe, unparalleled document.—[London paper.]

"The fifth day of May,
Being airy and gay,
And to hip not inclined,
But of vigorous mind,
And my body in health,
I'll dispose of my wealth,
And all I'm to leave,
On this side the grave,
To some one or other,
And I think to my brother,
Because I foresaw
That my brethren in law,
If I did not take care,
Would come for their share,
Which I nowise intended.
Till their manners are mended,
And of that, God knows, there's no sign.
I do therefore enjoin,
And do strictly command,
Of which witness my hand,
That should I have got,
Be brought into batch pot,
And I give and devise,
As much as in me lies,
To the son of my mother.
My own dear brother,
To have and to hold,
All my silver and gold,
As the affectionate pledges
Of his brother—John Hedges."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Faraday recently announced to the Royal Institution of England, a discovery which would appear to connect the impalpable agencies of light, heat, and electricity yet closer together, if it does not prove their identity. A beam of polarized light, he has discovered, is reflected by the elec-

trical current, so that it may be made to rotate between the poles of a magnet. The converse of this is, that electro-magnetic rotations may be produced by the agency of light. Thus it is thought, the problem which has disturbed science for a long time, as to the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays, receives satisfactory elucidation. Mr. F. has already proved the identity of machine, chemical, magnetic, and animal electricity; and now he would appear to have gone further in solving a more intricate question of light, the subtle agent of vision, the source of all the beauty of colors and even of life and organization, is shown to have a close relation to electricity, to which has been referred many of the vital functions of animal and vegetable life. This cannot fail to advance us towards a knowledge of those physiological phenomena depending on those great natural agents.

Wash. Union.

CAPITONS OF SOME OF THE ACTS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An act for the removal of the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa, and for other purposes.

[Provides for removal, when a new State House is built, free from public expense and given to the State—when completed, and furnished, and the keys delivered to the Secretary of State, the public archives are to be removed.]

An act to better to secure the administration of justice in criminal cases.

An act to prevent non-residents from recovering compensation for slaves executed in this State in certain cases.

An act to amend the laws relating to forcible entry and detainer, and unlawful detainer.

An act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent fund, and the school reservations, passed by the Congress of the United States, approved 20th February, 1835.

An act to amend the attachment laws.

An act to amend an act for the better regulating the State printing, and altering the mode of paying for the same, approved February 4, 1840.

An act making appropriations for the payment of certain claims.

An act to repeal in part an act regulating judicial proceedings in Chancery.

An act to amend an act concerning the appointment of trustees by Registers in Chancery.

An act to provide for the acknowledgment, proof and registration of powers of Attorney, and deeds made in pursuance thereof, in certain cases.

An act to authorize the Commissioners Courts of Roads and Revenue to prescribe the width of lanes on all public roads.

An act to authorize the Chancellor of the middle division to perform certain duties therein named.

An act to levy a special tax in Talladega county.

An act to regulate the pay of witness, in the county and circuit courts of De Kalb.

An act to amend in part an act entitled an act to locate permanently the county site for the county of Cherokee, and for other purposes.

An act to alter and amend the road laws as respects the counties of Chambers and Randolph.

An act to form an additional regiment in the county of Benton.

An act to incorporate the Girard Rail Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Coosa Canal and Wetumpka Manufacturing Company, at Wetumpka.

An act to incorporate the Wetumpka Canal and Manufacturing Company.

An act for the relief of William D. Kincaid, tax collector of Cherokee county.

An act for the relief of the heirs of William Hughes, deceased, late tax collector of Cherokee county.

An act providing a compensation for Commissioners of roads and revenue in the county of St. Clair.

An act to alter the mode of drawing jurors in the counties of Jackson, De Kalb, Marshall and Covington.

An act to regulate the pay of petit jurors in the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Randolph, Pike and Marshall.

An act to compel certain persons therein named to work on public roads in Jefferson, St. Clair, De Kalb, Washington and Tuscaloosa counties.—Clerks of circuit and county courts, Sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables, teachers of schools, students, apprentices and overseers of roads, commissioners of roads and revenue and militia officers, shall hereafter be compelled to work on public roads in the counties of Jefferson, St. Clair, De Kalb and Washington—and to apply to Tuscaloosa, with the exception of teachers of schools and students.)

An act repealing an act to repeal in part an act therein named as to De Kalb county, as to the tickets of jurors.

An act to fix the compensation of witnesses in the county of St. Clair.

An act requiring the sheriff of Cherokee county to hold an election, for tax collector of said county.

An act to compel certain persons therein named to work on public roads in the county of Cherokee.

An act in relation to the finances of Randolph county.

An act to authorize justices to issue

writs of garnishment returnable to the circuit or county courts in certain cases.

An act to authorize a summary remedy on indemnifying bonds, given for levying an attachment.

An act for the relief of married women in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act for the support of paupers in Randolph county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Jacksonville, in Benton county.

An act to change the time of holding the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

An act to regulate the pay of witnesses in the county of Cherokee.

An act to authorize William H. Garrett to establish a public ferry across Coosa river, in Cherokee county.

An act for the encouragement of education.

An act to authorize the Cashier of the State Bank to deliver certain notes to the School Commissioners of township twenty-one, range four, east, Coosa Land District.

An act in relation to elections and to Biennial Sessions of the General Assembly.

An act to amend an act for the relief of purchasers of land in certain sections.

An act to amend an act for the relief of joint defendants, not served, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize and require the Governor of the State of Alabama to apply for and receive the distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands, set apart for the State of Alabama.

An act to regulate the affairs of the Banks, and provide for the payment of the State Bonds.

An act to lease out the Penitentiary.

An act concerning nonsuits in legal proceedings.

An act to authorize the Commissioners court of roads and revenue of the county of Cherokee, to allow a certain claim therein named.

An act making appropriations for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty six and forty-seven.

An act to raise an additional amount of revenue to support the State Government, and to maintain the faith and credit of the State of Alabama.

An act to regulate the sale of land for taxes.

An act to authorize manufacturing, and for other purposes.

An act to protect the rights of married women.

An act to compel incorporated companies to keep their roads and water courses in the repair required by their charters.

An act regulating Chancery proceedings.

An act to change the time of holding the winter term of the Supreme Court.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolutions for the appointment of a commissioner to act on the part of Alabama in the settlement of the line between the States of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

Report and joint resolutions in relation to the death of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Joint resolutions ratifying the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State of Alabama providing for the Biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and for other purposes.

A joint memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Joint resolutions to provide for the preservation of a portion of the public arms.

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

Joint memorial of the Legislature of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

Joint resolutions in relation to the line of boundary between the States of Georgia and Alabama.

Joint memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama for the relief of Archibald Sawyer and others of Randolph county.

Joint Resolutions requiring the Secretary of State to perform certain duties.

Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the pre-emption laws.

Joint resolutions to provide for the increase of the State Library.

Joint resolutions to extend the time of payment for the purchase money of sixteen section money.

Joint resolutions of the State of Alabama granting the right of way to the Chattanooga Rail Road Company through Jackson county, Alabama.

THE BAREFOOTED PRINTER BOY.

The Pittsburg morning Aerial, under this head gives a short history of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania as follows.

Some thirty years ago, said he, a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna river on an humble raft, & arrived at Harrisburg, Penn. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family, with all his worldly goods tied in a little pocket handkerchief—he sought and obtained employment in a printer's office as an apprentice.

From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, then editor the barefooted boy worked his way against obstacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower in Franklin's footsteps began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young

aspirant became Printer to the State, and by frugal management, was soon enabled to accomplish the object dearest to his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want in the possession of every comfort she could desire.—His brothers next were his care, and like Napoleon, he had a strong faith with which to aid him—an indomitable perseverance which nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world—the once bare-footed printer boy was in the possession of affluence surrounded by a young and affectionate family.

He did not stop here. He was the friend of the friendless, the patron of merit, the encourager of industry—he rose in honor and office until the poor barefooted boy who entered a printing office in Harrisburgh hungry and weary, laid down his little bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a Senator in Congress! That man is SIXTON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The arrival yesterday from New Orleans of news from Mexico leaves the relations existing between that country and this no longer equivocal. The last revolution has been successful, as was anticipated, resulting in the triumph of Paredes and his formal election to the Presidency by a Congress convened on the 3d inst., before which he took his oath of office.

His speech had no reference to the foreign relations of the country, and we are therefore left to infer from other circumstances what will be the policy of the new Government. The new Cabinet is composed of General Almonte, Minister of War; Senor Luis Perrey, Treasury Department; Senor Castillo Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senor Becerra, (Bishop of Chihuahua) of Justice &c.

The minister of War long since became celebrated for his hostility to the United States, and it is not supposable that in his new position he will be disposed to pacific measures. This is the more reasonable supposition, after seeing the summary manner in which the mission of the American Minister, Slidell, was subsequently disposed of.

Mr. Slidell, it appears, was not only refused a reception, but was repulsed; and in withdrawing from the Capitol to a distant post, to await the instructions of his Government, was actually denied an escort of safety.

The New Orleans Picayune, alluding to the personal dangers which threatened him, remarks that:

"The intelligence may be taken with some grains of allowance; yet enough is known to justify anxiety, and more than sufficient to arouse our Government to active measures. That Mr. Slidell has not been received in the spirit in which his mission was resolved upon, is an ascertained fact; that his rejection, not to say repulsion, was affected by foreign interference, may be taken for granted; and that the revolution of Paredes was urged, in part, upon the pretext of the willingness of Herrera's Government to treat with the United States, is parcel of the history of the times. The indignity to our Minister requires atonement, the intrigues of trans Atlantic States demand to be counteracted, and the hostile purposes of Mexico need to be met with pre-emptory measures."

We understand that despatches came to New Orleans for the Government here, but for their character we must wait official disclosure.—U. S. Jour.

NEW DIAMOND MINES IN BRAZIL.

More than a year since some Brazilians discovered diamonds in the bed of a river among the mountains, about seventy leagues West North West of the city of Bahia. During the dry season there is but little water in the river, and at the present time there are about 10,000 persons living on the banks, in huts, tents, and out of doors, a miscellaneous collection of all nations and colors, who seem to have but one trait in common, which is, that all are a most villainous, assassin looking set, who rob and kill each other with little compunction, as immediately on the news of the discovery spreading, all of the blackleg species from all parts of Brazil flocked to this quarter. No very large diamonds have been found, and all are rather more brittle than the common Brazil diamonds, & inferior to those found in the East Indies. The quantity found has been so large as to reduce the price in Brazil thirty-three per cent. Many have been valued at from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each. An English house in Rio de Janeiro had purchased over two quarrels, costing in the rough £120,000 sterling, which were sent to London, where they will be polished.

All the diamonds that have been found in the world, it is said, would not fill a bushel basket. Probably this new mine will tend to heap the basket up a little.

The earth is removed from the bed of the river and carefully washed. The mud floating off leaves sand, pebbles, and sometimes diamonds, at the bottom. If after years prove as productive as the first diamonds will be a drug, as the product is calculated at over three millions of dollars in value, for twelve months past.—Journal of Commerce.

"My tale is ended," as the tad-pole remarked when he turned to a bull-frog.

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED BY A NEWS-PAPER.

Mr. Samuel Waite was sitting in Wilson's drug store, Portland Me., reading the Argus, when a chemical process was going on, which produced an explosion, scattering burning liquid in every direction. The newspaper, operated as a shield to Waite's face and neck, and thereby saved his life. Other portions of his body were severely burned, and his clothes nearly burned off. It is said he is perfectly willing to wait a long time for such another "broad sheet."

SUICIDE.

We understand that John P. C. Pettit, (living at some Gold Mines about midway between "Arbacoochee" and "Wedowee," in Randolph county,) committed suicide on Monday, of last week, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He had gone out hunting with a young man, and after getting about a mile from home, and near an old waste house, upon some pretense or other, he sent the young man back. He then hitched his horse to a sapling, went into the office and fastened the door very securely, and seated himself upon the ground against the weather-boarding. In this position, while he held the muzzle of the gun to his forehead, he sprung the trigger with his foot. No very satisfactory reason can be given for the act. He appears to have deliberated upon the matter, as several letters were found upon his person, giving various directions about his effects. He was a middle aged person, in sufficient easy circumstances and had no family.

Talladega Reporter.

RURAL LIFE.

How a man who can live in the country surrounded by flowers and fragrance, inhaling the unpolluted breath of nature, and supplying his own healthful wants in utter disregard of any other man's flattery or frowns, will consent to exist in a crowded city, unless impelled by some strong conviction of duty, or of extended usefulness, is one of the mysteries which puzzle sober citizens who find time to think at all of the matter. And it is noticeable, that while the sons of the country rush by hundreds into the cities to jostle and starve each other in the eager pursuit of anything to do at any price, the wisest of our citizens are seeking security for their children against the "convulsive" and feverish "excitements" of city pursuits amid the broad, free bounties of nature—in the serene and healthful life of the Farmer.

N. Y. Tribune.

SUBTERRANEAN HEAT.

It is estimated that water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards beneath the surface of the earth. Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards. There is red heat at the depth of 7 miles. Gold melts at 21 miles. Cast iron at 74 miles. Soft iron at 97 miles. And at the depth of 190 miles, there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platinum, and, indeed, the hardest substances we are acquainted with.—These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles. So then, estimating the diameter of the earth at 8,000 miles, about 7,900 of it are fluid.

Scientific American.

From the Natches Free Trader, 1st inst.

MASTODON COTTON.

This article seems destined to make quite a revolution in cotton growing. While it is as easily cultivated as that raised from the ordinary seed, and yields as much to the acre, requiring no more care or attention, the fineness, length, softness and strength of the staple, make it a competitor with the Sea Island.—The lowest sale that has been made of it has been at 16 cents; while had it been handled with more care and ginned better, it would have commanded a higher price, even in the New Orleans market, where there is little competition for an article of this kind. We are informed by Mr. Abbey, who first procured the seed of this valuable cotton, that his whole crop of the past season, 200 bales or more, is of this kind, for which he expects to obtain at least 16 cents. We have been permitted to take the following extracts from letters from that eminent commercial house, Burke, Watt & Co., of New Orleans, addressed to a gentleman of this vicinity, who raised only twenty or thirty bales from Mr. Abbey's seed, relative to its value. These letters, together with the sales that have been made, fully establish the character of the Mastodon cotton.

"New Orleans, 30th Oct. 1845.

"If this Mastodon cotton does not deteriorate and you would pick it quite clear of trash, and gin with rollers instead of saws it would, such a season as this, command 30 cents.

"The sample of Mastodon you sent down would bring here to-day certainly 16 and probably 20 cents. Some by no means as good was sold here a few days ago for 16. Since you have sent the seed, we see already the roller gin will not do. It only answers for black seed. You must run the saw gin with broad grates, twice the width of those you now run, and gin slowly. But gin it, handle it, or do what you may, that cotton is bound to beat your other cotton double in price.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Tift, of the James L. Day, for a memorandum stating that a ship arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from France, which bore the death of Louis Philippe. We inform us also that the French shipping at New Orleans, had their flags at half mast, when the mail left.

We got neither slips nor letters with the intelligence.

The news is particularly important to us at present. If it be true, it will bring England to terms on the Oregon question.

We learn also, that the ship Rappahannock arrived at New Orleans just before the mail left, with dates from Liverpool of the 16th ult. It confirms the intelligence of the death of Louis Philippe; and, we are told, brings news of the formation of a new English cabinet. Cotton was without any change.

Mobile Herald.

JIM BLACK, OF BEARGRASS.

Jim Black was one of these persons usually denominated "hard customers," and in his case the term applied. A careless fellow, he can whip his weight in wild cats, and care no more for a tussle with a bear than a fisticuff with one of his neighbors, for Jim was "cock of his walk" on the head waters of Beargrass. Although he has the will of most of his neighbors, yet none of the folks in "them diggins" inclined to a near relationship with him. Of this fact he seemed pretty well satisfied, for he never suspected any flirtation with any of the fair ones of Beargrass. It happened when Jim had reached 25 years, a new family arrived, in which were two of the tallest gals you ever did see, as Jim declared them. One of them, Nancy, took his eye "tartation strong," and he concluded to set "right up to her." Jim had heard that it always took two to make a bargain, but the possibility of a third person coming into a contract, never for a moment entered his mind. Things progressed smoothly, and we may say rapidly, for a short time; when Nancy's father took it into his head that he ought to have something to say in the matter. This bothered Jim amazingly, and came near a broken bone or two for the old gentleman; but finally, Jim was ordered from his premises, with the request that he would forever keep as far as possible from that plantation. This was a sad go for Jim; but having a stout heart, he determined never to give it up, and he set his wits to outgeneral the old man. The gal was on his side, and why shouldn't he? "The track of real genuine love was always crooked," as the poet didn't express it but as Jim did. Jim laid his plans and waited for an opportunity to carry them into effect. It was not long before he obtained a sight of the fair one, who readily entered into his plot, and as the family were to vacate the cabin on the following Sunday, and be gone the whole day, it was proposed that Jim should spend the day with Nancy, that they might mature their plan for putting the blind on the old folks.

Sunday came, and according to agreement, the family left home to visit a neighbor, and Jim left home to visit Nancy. The day passed off as most days will under like circumstances, until near sundown.—It occurred to Nancy there could be no impropriety in just stepping to the door to see if the old folks were coming. "Oh, crackee, Jim, there they come home; hide yourself for the old man will hide me. Here jump into this barrel quick." "Tarnation!" said Jim, as he squeezed himself into the barrel. "By golly, Nance, there's soap this is barrel, and it smarts like creation." "Well it does, hoss, but you must do it, they are right here, so keep still."

Nancy had hardly time to cover over the barrel before the old folks entered the door. All were soon seated about the room and commenced talking about the way they had spent the day, and when it came Nancy's turn to speak, she said:

"Well I'd done very well I s'pose, if it hadn't been for that ugly bear that was trying to take the pigs off."

"What pig?" asked the old gentleman.

"Why the pig on the other side of the cornfield."

No sooner were the words out of her mouth than the old folks and young ones too, except Nancy and Jim, were off to see after the pigs.

"I say, Nance, isn't it a mighty hot place here," said Jim; "can't a fuller come out now?"

"Well I guess he can Jim; but you must clear out quick, for they will be back right away."

Jim cleared the barrel at one bound.

"If that ain't the hottest place about the house, then I give in," said Jim. But I say Nance, that yarn of yours about the pigs is full out as slick as soft soap, and it don't hurt so bad. So good bye; I'm for the Beargrass—gracious, how the stuff burns! Good bye, Nance, I'm off—gosh, I'm raw all over."

His doings at the creek we must give in his own words:

"Well, I went—for may be I warn't mad. The water felt mighty cool and comfortable. I tell you, I scrubbed and washed until I got the truck off me, then I began to feel a little better. But if Beargrass didn't run soap suds for a week after then I wouldn't tell you so."

Love Master

Jacksonville Republican

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance"

Vol. 10.—No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1846.

Whole No. 475

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANN.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$1 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



POETRY.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY A LADY OF VERMONT.

I build my nest on the mountain's crest,
Where the wild winds rock my eaglets to rest,
Where the lightnings flash and the thunder crash,
And the roaring torrents foam and dash,
For my spirit free beneath my wings
A type for the Sons of Liberty.

Aloft I fly from myerie high,
Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky;
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight,
And float in a flood of liquid light;
For I love to play in the mountain ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Awake I spring with a tireless wing,
On the feathered cloud I poise and swing;
I dart down the steep where the lightnings leap,
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and fearless liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watch-towers high of a patriot band;
For I love to hide in my glory and pride,
Though the land be never so far and wide,
Where luxury reigns o'er voluptuous plains,
And fetters the free-born soul in chains.

Then give me in my flight to see
The land of the Pilgrims, over free;
And I'll tell you how the hunters I love,
But watch from my sentinel perch above,
Your banner free over land and sea,
And exult in your glorious destiny.

Oh, guard ye well the land where I dwell,
Lest to future times the tale I tell,
When "show expires in smouldering fires,"
The goodly heritage of your sires,
How Freedom's light rose clear and bright,
From fair Columbia's eastern light.

Then I will tell from your pennon fair,
The stars ye set in triumph there!
My olive-branch on the blast I'll launch,
The fluttering stripes from the flag-staff wrench!
And away I'll flee, for I seem to see
A craven race in the Land of the Free!

EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

A short time since the will of John Hedges, Esq., was proved in Doctor's Commons. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary, and we believe, unparalleled document.—[London paper.]

"The fifth day of May,
Being airy and gay,
And to hip not inclined,
But of vigorous mind,
And my body in health,
I'll dispose of my wealth,
And all I'm to leave,
On this side the grave,
To some one or other,
And I think to my brother,
Because I foresaw
That his brethren in law,
If I did not take care,
Would come for their share,
Which I nowise intended.
Till their manners are mended,
And of that, God knows, there's no sign.
I do therefore enjoin,
And do strictly command,
Of which witness my hand,
That I have got,
Be brought into batch pot;
And I give and devise,
As much as in me lies,
To the son of my mother,
My own dear brother,
To have and to hold,
All my silver and gold,
As the affectionate pledges
Of his brother—John Hedges."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Faraday recently announced to the Royal Institution of England, a discovery which would appear to connect the imponderable agencies of light, heat, and electricity yet closer together, if it does not prove their identity. A beam of polarized light, he has discovered, is reflected by the elec-

trical current, so that it may be made to rotate between the poles of a magnet. The converse of this is, that electro magnetic rotations may be produced by the agency of light. Thus it is thought, the problem which has disturbed science for a long time, as to the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays, receives satisfactory elucidation. Mr. F. has already proved the identity of machine, chemical, magnetic, and animal electricity; and now he would appear to have gone further in solving a more intricate question of light, the subtle agent of vision, the source of all the beauty of colors and even of life and organization, is shown to have a close relation to electricity, to which has been referred many of the vital functions of animal and vegetable life. This cannot fail to advance us towards a knowledge of those physiological phenomena depending on those great natural agents.

Wash. Union.

CAPTIONS OF SOME OF THE ACTS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An act for the removal of the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa, and for other purposes.

[Provides for removal, when a new State House is built, free from public expense and given to the State—when completed, and furnished, and the keys delivered to the Secretary of State, the public archives are to be removed.]

An act to better to secure the administration of justice in criminal cases.

An act to prevent non-residents from recovering compensation for slaves executed in this State in certain cases.

An act to amend the laws relating to forcible entry and detainer, and unlawful detainer.

An act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent fund, and the school reservations, passed by the Congress of the United States, approved 28th February, 1835.

An act to amend the attachment laws.

An act to amend an act for the better regulating the State printing, and altering the mode of paying for the same, approved February 4, 1840.

An act making appropriations for the payment of certain claims.

An act to repeal in part an act regulating judicial proceedings in Chancery.

An act to amend an act concerning the appointment of trustees by Registers in Chancery.

An act to provide for the acknowledgment, proof and registration of powers of Attorney, and deeds made in pursuance thereof, in certain cases.

An act to authorize the Commissioners Courts of Roads and Revenue to prescribe the width of lanes on all public roads.

An act to authorize the Chancellor of the middle division to perform certain duties therein named.

An act to levy a special tax in Talladega county.

An act to regulate the pay of witness, in the county and circuit courts of De Kalb.

An act to amend in part an act entitled an act to locate permanently the county site for the county of Cherokee, and for other purposes.

An act to alter and amend the road laws as respects the counties of Chambers and Randolph.

An act to form an additional regiment in the county of Benton.

An act to incorporate the Girard Rail Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Coosa Canal and Wetumpka Manufacturing Company, at Wetumpka.

An act to incorporate the Wetumpka Canal and Manufacturing Company.

An act for the relief of William D. Kincaid, tax collector of Cherokee county.

An act for the relief of the heirs of William Hughes, deceased, late tax collector of Cherokee county.

An act providing a compensation for Commissioners of roads and revenue in the county of St. Clair.

An act to alter the mode of drawing jurors in the counties of Jackson, De Kalb, Marshall and Covington.

An act to regulate the pay of petit jurors in the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Randolph, Pike and Marshall.

An act to compel certain persons therein named to work on public roads in Jefferson, St. Clair, De Kalb, Washington and Tuscaloosa counties.—Clerks of circuit and county courts, Sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables, teachers of schools, students, apprentices and overseers of roads, commissioners of roads and revenue and militia officers, shall hereafter be compelled to work on public roads in the counties of Jefferson, St. Clair, De Kalb and Washington—and to apply to Tuscaloosa, with the exception of teachers of schools and students.)

An act repealing an act to repeal in part an act therein named as to De Kalb county, as to the tickets of jurors.

An act to fix the compensation of witnesses in the county of St. Clair.

An act requiring the sheriff of Cherokee county to hold an election, for tax collector of said county.

An act to compel certain persons therein named to work on public roads in the county of Cherokee.

An act in relation to the finances of Randolph county.

An act to authorize justices to issue

writs of garnishment returnable to the circuit or county courts in certain cases.

An act to authorize a summary remedy on indemnifying bonds, given for levying an attachment.

An act for the relief of married women in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act for the support of paupers in Randolph county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Jacksonville, in Benton county.

An act to change the time of holding the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

An act to regulate the pay of witnesses in the county of Cherokee.

An act to authorize William H. Garrett to establish a public ferry across Coosa river, in Cherokee county.

An act for the encouragement of education.

An act to authorize the Cashier of the State Bank to deliver certain notes to the School Commissioners of township twenty-one, range four, east, Coosa Land District.

An act in relation to elections and to Biennial Sessions of the General Assembly.

An act to amend an act for the relief of purchasers of the land in sections.

An act to amend an act for the relief of joint defendants, served, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize and require the Governor of the State of Alabama to apply for and receive the distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands, set apart for the State of Alabama.

An act to regulate the affairs of the Banks, and provide for the payment of the State Bonds.

An act to lease out the Penitentiary.

An act concerning nuisances in legal proceedings.

An act to authorize the Commissioners court of roads and revenue of the county of Cherokee, to allow a certain claim therein named.

An act making appropriations for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty six and forty-seven.

An act to raise an additional amount of revenue to support the State Government, and to maintain the faith and credit of the State of Alabama.

An act to regulate the sale of land for taxes.

An act to authorize manufacturing, and for other purposes.

An act to protect the rights of married women.

An act to compel incorporated companies to keep their roads and water courses in the repair required by their charters.

An act regulating Chancery proceedings.

An act to change the time of holding the winter term of the Supreme Court.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolutions for the appointment of a commissioner to act on the part of Alabama in the settlement of the line between the States of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

Report and joint resolutions in relation to the death of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Joint resolutions ratifying the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State of Alabama providing for the Biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and for other purposes.

A joint memorial to the Senate and House of Representative of the United States.

Joint resolutions to provide for the preservation of a portion of the public arms.

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

Joint memorial of the Legislature of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama for the relief of Archibald Sawyer and others of Randolph county.

Joint Resolutions requiring the Secretary of State to perform certain duties.

Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the pre-emption laws.

Joint resolution to provide for the increase of the State Library.

Joint resolutions to extend the time of payment for the purchase money of sixteenth section money.

Joint resolutions of the State of Alabama granting the right of way to the Chattanooga Rail Road Company through Jackson county, Alabama.

THE BAREFOOTED PRINTER BOY.

The Pittsburgh morning Aerial, under this head gives a short history of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania as follows.

Some thirty years ago, said he, a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna river on an humble raft, arrived at Harrisburg, Penn. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family, with all his worldly goods tied in a little pocket handkerchief—he sought and obtained employment in a printer's office as an apprentice.

From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, then editor the barefooted boy worked his way against obstacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower in Franklin's footsteps began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young

aspirant became Printer to the State, and by frugal management, was soon enabled to accomplish the object dearest to his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want in the possession of every comfort she could desire.—His brothers next were his care, and like Napoleon, he had a strong faith with which to aid him—an indomitable perseverance which nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world—the once barefooted printer boy was in the possession of affluence surrounded by a young and affectionate family.

He did not stop here. He was the friend of the friendless, the patron of merit, the encourager of industry—he rose in honor and office until the poor barefooted boy who entered a printing office in Harrisburg hungry and weary, laid down his little bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a Senator in Congress! That man is SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The arrival yesterday from New Orleans of news from Mexico leaves the relations existing between that country and this no longer equivocal. The last revolution has been successful, as was anticipated, resulting in the triumph of Paredes and his former election to the Presidency by a Congress convened on the 3d inst., before which he took his oath of office.

His speech had no reference to the foreign relations of the country, and we are therefore left to infer from other circumstances what will be the policy of the new Government. The new Cabinet is composed of General Almonte, Minister of War; Senor Luis Peres, Treasury Department; Senor Castillo Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senor Becerra, (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice &c.

The Minister of War long since became celebrated for his hostility to the United States, and it is not supposable that in his new position he will be disposed to pacific measures. This is the more reasonable supposition, after seeing the summary manner in which the mission of the American Minister, Slidell, was subsequently disposed of.

Mr. Slidell, it appears, was not only refused a reception, but was repulsed; and in withdrawing from the Capitol to a distant post, to await the instructions of his Government, was actually denied an escort of safety.

The New Orleans Picayune, alluding to the personal dangers which threatened him, remarks that:

"The intelligence may be taken with some grains of allowance; yet enough is known to justify anxiety, and more than sufficient to arouse our Government to active measures. That Mr. Slidell has not been received in the spirit in which his mission was resolved upon, is an ascertained fact; that his rejection, not to say repulsion, was affected by foreign interference may be taken for granted; and that the revolution of Paredes was urged, in part, upon the pretext of the willingness of Herrera's Government to treat with the United States, is parcel of the history of the times. The indignity to our Minister requires atonement, the intrigues of trans Atlantic States demand to be counteracted, and the hostile purposes of Mexico need to be met with pre-emptory measures."

We understand that despatches came to New Orleans for the Government here, but for their character we must wait official disclosure.—U. S. Jour.

NEW DIAMOND MINES IN BRAZIL.

More than a year since some Brazilians discovered diamonds in the bed of a river among the mountains, about seventy leagues West North West of the city of Bahia. During the dry season there is but little water in the river, and at the present time there are about 10,000 persons living on the banks, in huts, tents, and out of doors, a miscellaneous collection of all nations and colors, who seem to have but one trait in common, which is, that all are most villainous, assassin looking set, who rob and kill each other with little compunction, as immediately on the news of the discovery spreading, all of the blackleg species from all parts of Brazil flocked to this quarter. No very large diamonds have been found, and all are rather more brittle than the common Brazil diamonds, & inferior to those found in the East Indies. The quantity found has been so large as to reduce the price in Brazil thirty-three per cent. Many have been valued at from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each. An English house in Rio de Janeiro had purchased over two quarries, costing in the rough £120,000 sterling, which were sent to London, where they will be polished.

All the diamonds that have been found in the world, it is said, would not fill a bushel basket. Probably this new mine will tend to heap the basket up a little.

The earth is removed from the bed of the river and carefully washed. The mud floating off leaves sand, pebbles, and sometimes diamonds, at the bottom. If after years prove as productive as the first diamonds will be a drug, as the product is calculated at over three millions of dollars in value, for twelve months past.—Journal of Commerce.

"My tale is ended," as the tad-pole remarked when he turned to a bull-frog.

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED BY A NEWSPAPER.

PAPER.

Mr. Samuel Waite, was sitting in Wilson's drug store, Portland Me., reading the Argus, when a chemical process was going on, which produced an explosion, scattering burning liquid in every direction. The newspaper, operated as a shield to Waite's face and neck, and thereby saved his life. Other portions of his body were severely burned, and his clothes nearly burned off. It is said he is perfectly willing to await a long time for such another 'hair breadth escape.'

SUICIDE.

We understand that John P. C. Petit, (living at some Gold Mines about midway between Arbacochie and Wedowee, in Randolph county,) committed suicide on Monday, of last week, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He had gone out hunting with a young man, and after getting about a mile from home, and near an old waste house, upon some pretense or other, he sent the young man back. He then hitched his horse to a sapling, went into the office and fastened the door very securely, and seated himself upon the ground against the weather boarding. In this position, while he held the muzzle of the gun to his forehead, he sprung the trigger with his foot. No very satisfactory reason can be given for the act. He appears to have deliberated upon the matter, as several letters were found upon his person, giving various directions about his effects. He was a middle aged person, in sufficiently easy circumstances and had no family.

Talladega Reporter.

RURAL LIFE.

How a man who can live in the country surrounded by flowers and fragrance, inhaling the unpolished breath of nature, and supplying his own healthful wants in utter disregard of any other man's flattery or frowns, will consent to exist in a crowded city, unless impelled by some strong conviction of duty, or of extended usefulness, is one of the mysteries which puzzle sober citizens who find time to think at all of the matter. And it is noticeable, that while the sons of the country rush by hundreds into the cities to jostle and starve each other in the eager pursuit of anything to do at any price, the wisest of our citizens are seeking security for their children against the convulsive and feverish excitements of city pursuits amid the broad, free bounties of nature—in the serene and healthful life of the Farmer.

N. Y. Tribune.

SUBTERRANEAN HEAT.

It is estimated that water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards beneath the surface of the earth. Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards. There is red heat at the depth of 7 miles. Gold melts at 21 miles. Cast iron at 74 miles. Soft iron at 97 miles. And at the depth of 190 miles, there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platina, and, indeed, the hardest substances we are acquainted with.—These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles. So then, estimating the diameter of the earth at 8,000 miles, about 7,900 of it are fluid.

Scientific American.

From the Natches Free Trader, 1st inst.

MASTODON COTTON.

This article seems destined to make quite a revolution in cotton growing. While it is as easily cultivated as that raised from the ordinary seed, and yields as much to the acre, requiring no more care or attention, the fineness, length, softness and strength of the staple, make it a competitor with the Sea Island.—The lowest sale that has been made of it has been at 16 cents; while had it been handled with more care and ginned better, it would have commanded a higher price, even in the New Orleans market, where there is little competition for an article of this kind. We are informed by Mr. Abbey, who first procured the seed of this valuable cotton, that his whole crop of the past season, 200 bales or more, is of this kind, for which he expects to obtain at least 16 cents. We have been permitted to take the following extracts from letters from that eminent commercial house, Burke, Watt & Co., of New Orleans, addressed to a gentleman of this vicinity, who raised only twenty or thirty bales from Mr. Abbey's seed, relative to its value. These letters, together with the sales that have been made, fully establish the character of the Mastodon cotton.

"New Orleans, 30th Oct. 1845.

"If this Mastodon cotton does not deteriorate and you would pick it quite clear of trash, and gin with rollers instead of saws it would, such a season as this, command 30 cents.

"The sample of Mastodon you sent down would bring here to-day certainly 18 and probably 20 cents. Some by no means as good was sold here a few days ago for 16. Since you have sent the seed, we see already the roller gin will not do. It only answers for black seed. You must run the saw gin with broad grates, twice the width of those you now run, and gin slowly. But gin it, handle it, or do what you may, that cotton is bound to beat your other cotton double in price.

"What pig?" asked the old gentleman.

"Why the pig on the other side of the cornfield."

No sooner were the words out of her mouth than the old folks and young ones too, except Nancy and Jim, were off to see after the pigs.

"I say, Nancy, isn't it a mighty hot place here," said Jim; "can't a feller come out now?"

"Well I guess he can Jim; but you must clear out quick, for they will be back right away."

Jim cleared the barrel at one bound.

"If that ain't the hottest place about the house, then I give in," said Jim. But I say Nancy, that yam of yorn about the pigs is full out as slick as soft soap, and it don't hurt so bad. So good bye; I'm for the Beargrass—gracious, how the stuff burns! Good bye, Nancy, I'm off—gosh, I'm raw all over."

Hi doings at the creek we must give in his own words:

"Well, I went—for may be I warn't mad. The water felt mighty cool and comfortable, I tell you. I scrubbed and washed until I got the truck off me, then I began to feel a little better. But if Beargrass didn't run soap suds for a week after then I wouldn't tell you so."

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Tift, of the James L. Day, for a memorandum stating that a ship arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from France, which bore the death of Louis Philippe. He informs us also that the French shipping at New Orleans, had their flags at half mast, when the mail left.

We got neither slips nor letters with the intelligence.

The news is particularly important to us at present. If it be true, it will bring England to terms on the Oregon question.

We learn also, that the ship Rappahannock arrived at New Orleans just before the mail left, with dates from Liverpool of the 18th ult. It confirms the intelligence of the death of Louis Philippe, and, we are told, brings news of the formation of a new English cabinet. Cotton was without any change.

Mobile Herald.

JIM BLACK, OF BEARGRASS.

Jim Black was one of these persons usually denominated 'hard customers,' and in his case the term applied. A careless fellow the 'can whip his weight in wild cats, and care no more for a tussle with a bear than a fisticuff with one of his neighbors, for Jim was 'cock of his walk' on the head waters of Beargrass. Although he has the wit of most of his neighbors, yet none of the folks in 'them diggins' inclined to a near relationship with him. Of this fact he seemed pretty well satisfied, for he never attempted any flirtation with any of the fair ones of Beargrass. It happened when Jim had reached 25 years, a new family arrived, in which were two of the tallest gals you ever did see," as Jim declared them. One of them, Nancy, took his eye 'arnation strong,' and he concluded to set 'right up to her.' Jim has heard that it always took two to make a bargain, but the possibility of a third person coming into a contract, never for a moment entered his mind. Things progressed smoothly, and we may say rapidly, for a short time; when Nancy's father took it into his head that he ought to have something to say in the matter. This bothered Jim amazingly, and came near a broken heart or two for the old gentleman; but finally Jim was ordered from his premises, with the request that he would forever keep as far as possible from that plantation. This was a sad go for Jim; but having a stout heart, he determined never to give it up, and he set his wits to outgeneral the old man. The gal was on his side, and why shouldn't he? "The track of real genuine love was always crooked," as the poet didn't express it but as Jim did. Jim laid his plans and waited for an opportunity to carry them into effect. It was not long before he obtained a sight of the fair one, who readily entered into his plot, and as the family were to vacate the cabin on the following Sunday, and be gone the whole day, it was proposed that Jim should spend the day with Nancy, that they might mature their plan for putting the blind on the old folks.

Sunday came, and according to agreement, the family left home to visit a neighbor, and Jim left home to visit Nancy. The day passed off as most days will under like circumstances, until near sundown.—It occurred to Nancy there could be no impropriety in just stepping to the door to see if the old folks were coming. "Oh, crack-eo, Jim, there they come home; kids yourself for the old man will hide me. Here jump into this barrel quick." "Tarnation!" said Jim, as he scoured himself into the barrel. "By golly, Nancy, there's soap this are barrel, and it smarts like creation." "Well it does, boss, but you must do it, they are right here, so keep still."

Nancy had hardly time to cover over the barrel before the old folks entered the door. All were soon seated about the room and commenced talking about the way they had spent the day, and when it came Nancy's turn to speak, she said:

"Well I'd done very well I s'pose, if it hadn't been for that ugly bear that was trying to take the pigs off."

"What pig?" asked the old gentleman.

"Why the pig on the other side of the cornfield."

No sooner were the words out of her mouth than the old folks and young ones too, except Nancy and Jim, were off to see after the pigs.

"I say, Nancy, isn't it a mighty hot place here," said Jim; "can't a feller come out now?"

"Well I guess he can Jim; but you must clear out quick, for they will be back right away."

Jim cleared the barrel at one bound.

"If that ain't the hottest place about the house, then I give in," said Jim. But I say Nancy, that yam of yorn about the pigs is full out as slick as soft soap, and it don't hurt so bad. So good bye; I'm for the Beargrass—gracious, how the stuff burns! Good bye, Nancy, I'm off—gosh, I'm raw all over."

Hi doings at the creek we must give in his own words:

"Well, I went—for may be I warn't mad. The water felt mighty cool and comfortable, I tell you. I scrubbed and washed until I got the truck off me, then I began to

THE JUNGLE FOWL OF BENGAL.

From the above race of birds we derive our stock of domestic poultry, and the jungle-cock of the East Indies is reckoned by connoisseurs in general to outvie the peacock, if not in plumage at least as a culinary luxury. African tastes, unanimously approve the dainty meat which the above highly prized game affords, & perhaps next to the florakin it may be said to excel all others. The jungle-cock is a very shy bird, and for the most part selects dense covers bordering upon the paddie (rice) fields, from which it contrives to collect a substance which keeps it perpetually fat. At dawn these birds parade the skirts of the woods, & are in their nature exceedingly fierce and combative, seeking their opponents, who are apt to declare themselves by their challenging signals in their respective localities, when mortal engagements occur, and their long sharp spurs carry with them danger in earnest. It may appear somewhat remarkable, but the jungle-fowl uniformly supports one plumage, which is that of a brilliant aureole shade, intermixed with a radiant green; the hen birds are nearly black, with yellow feathers chequering their graceful necks. The fowls do not run so large as, or attain to, the size of our common barn door kind, but they inherit a flavor exceeding that of our choicest poultry. A young jungle fowl, when eaten cold is in close relation to a mellow bullock's hump, and, welcomed with a glass of first-class Madeira, may be deemed an unsurpassable luxury—one that none but a Bengalee can duly appreciate.

Ball's Life.

ANECDOTE.—When Clingman was electioneering in one of the obscure villages of North Carolina, last summer, he asked a young lady, (a good democrat by the by) if the ladies in the valley were not in favor of him. She replied we are too good democrats for that. But says Clingman, down in Cleveland all the girls go for me—why not long ago, there at Court, when a young lady was about to give her evidence in court, the Bible being presented to her, she asked his honor if it would do as well for her to kiss the lawyer, for she would a great deal rather kiss Mr. Clingman. Yes Mr. Clingman, retorted the spirited mountain girl, I can tell you why,—she didn't want to kiss the truth.

Columbia Carolinian.

BR LAST EVENING'S MAIL.—The Hibbernia brings the response from Great Britain, to the message of President Polk, which is calm and pacific. In referring to Oregon, the London Times says:

"The terms of the message imply, then, the alternative of war or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence and mutual respect, to peril the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war."

The Peel Ministry has been restored. No material change in the cotton market.

On Friday night the Legislature elected messrs M. T. Abernathy, George Steel, Daniel Pratt, J. J. Hooper, and A. B. Clithrell, Commissioners to examine the New Capitol to be erected at Montgomery, and to report its condition.

Mr. Clithrell has since resigned, from the fact that an error in keeping the count at the clerk's table, prevented Mr. J. K. Collins from being declared elected by a majority of one vote. Last evening, another ballot was had, and Mr. Collins duly elected.—Monitor.

—

The bill to settle the affairs of the State Bank and Branches, and to provide for the payment of the public debt, has passed both Houses.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

Fists, pistols, and knives of all sorts were flourished, and some blood was split, though nobody was killed. Two of the persons who took part in the affair, have since arrived here with the intention of settling their quarrel on the Indian shore.

It is said that an English officer, sojourning for a short time at Frankfort, was remarking, on the day before the affray, that he had heard much of Kentucky "rows," and that it was his most anxious desire to see one. When the ball room fight got well under way, a gentleman who had heard the expressed wish of the officer, ran to his room and told him what was going on. The officer ran to the ball-room, but, the moment he entered the door, a tremendous stray first knocked him down. He scrambled up and ensconcing himself in a corner where he thought he could look on with security. He had not been there many minutes, however, before a big fellow, mistaken him for another, rushed at him, exclaiming "This is the very scoundrel I have been looking for." The officer darted like lightning from the room, and, strange to say, he has not since been heard to express the slightest curiosity to see a Kentucky row.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1846.

—We refer our readers to the advertisement of RAYMOND, & Co.'s MENAGERIE, from New York which will be exhibited at this place on 26th inst.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

We have heard many inquiries as to the terms on which the seat of Government is to be removed to Montgomery. We have not seen the act passed by the Legislature relative to this matter, but we shall publish it as soon as an opportunity offers for the benefit of our readers. In the meantime, we can inform them that the seat of Government goes to Montgomery upon condition there is a State House built at that place, as good as the old one was when first erected, and the keys delivered into the hands of the Secretary of State, free of expense to the State. Until this is done the seat of Government remains at Tuscaloosa. This is our information on the subject.

The citizens of Montgomery were very anxious to obtain the seat of Government on these terms, and had proffered to build a State House, before the location was made. We have no doubt from the wealth and enterprise of Montgomery, and the desire to have the seat of Government at that place, but that a State House will be erected forthwith, that will be "an ornament to Montgomery, and also to the State." The Legislature passed an act empowering the Corporation to sell bonds sufficient to raise seventy-five thousand dollars. To pay the interest on these bonds and finally redeem them, the City Council will levy a suitable tax, and as the Real estate within the corporation is valued at a million of dollars, and as the Council have possession of the wharves, there will probably be no difficulty in raising the money.

It is probable that a large portion of the citizens of this country would have preferred Wetumpka for our seat of Government, and our Senator and Representatives discharged their duty to their constituents in voting for that place as long as there was any hope of its success. But since the location was made we have heard a very general expression of satisfaction at the result. We, in this part of the country, feel, of course, friendly to Wetumpka from the fact of its being our market and nearer to us than the other points proposed for the seat of Government, yet we cannot be blind to the fact that there are some pretty strong objections to its being selected. As it is, Wetumpka is very unfortunately located—so much so, that it will be impossible ever to make a handsome city of it. The tremendous hill that overlooks it, juts in so close on the river there is not space to build a town of any size, and what room there is, is badly suited to building; while the place is so desperately muddy in the winter and spring seasons, when waggons are going in, that it is disagreeable getting about. This might be remedied by pavements though we cannot say that much has been done towards it yet. It is true there is a pretty site on the west side of the river, and it was proposed to build the Capitol over there, but we cannot see for the life of us how this was to benefit Wetumpka, for Wetumpka is to all intents and purposes, on the east side of the river. We believe it was first attempted to build the town on the west side of the river which would have been a handsome situation for it; but the most of the business going in from the east side, and there being a toll bridge to cross, business houses were erected on this side, and in a short time the business was nearly all done there. We cannot see how East Wetumpka, which is Wetumpka, par excellence, could be benefitted by the building up of a rival on the west side of the river, which the putting of the Capitol there would certainly have done.

So far as the citizens of this part of the country are concerned, the distance of fourteen miles further to Montgomery is a matter of but little importance, and is perhaps more than counterbalanced by other circumstances in which the people of the whole state are alike interested. Let the citizens of Montgomery erect such a building as they have promised, and let the location be permanent and we shall be satisfied.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

BENTON COUNTY.
I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to wit): the N E q. also the N half of the S E q. also the N half of the S W q. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W q. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Tallasehatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown. State and county tax \$3 32.—6m.—\$27 00.

I will also sell at the same time and place the N W lot of the N E 1/4 of Section 29, T. 14, R. 12, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & county tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax \$0 15.—6m.—\$0 15.

Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land (to wit): the S E q. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others. State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$6 75.

The above lots of lands are subject to a **Double Tax.**
A. WOODS, T. C.
Dec. 24, 1845.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
TAKEN UP and posted before Stephen Reaves, Esq., by Wilson Falkner, a sorrel horse, white face, fore legs white, some marks of a collar, ten years old, appraised to twenty dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c. c. c.
Dec. 27, 1845.

PLANTERS' HOTEL
JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Houghton's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best of the country affords, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.
Rates to suit the times.
JOHN P. FLAKE.
N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.
Dec. 24, 1845.—6m.

Elizabeth Jane Clark } Rules by the
by her next friend } Register of
Coalman Francis } of the 39th
vs. } District
Mathew H. Clark. } Chancery
of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama held at Jacksonville on Monday the 29th Dec. 1845.

CAME the complainant by the Solicitors Messrs Walker and Walker, and it appearing to my satisfaction by an affidavit on file, that the Defendant Mathew H. Clark is over the age of 21 years, and resides out of the State of Alabama & in Winston County Mississippi. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the State of Alabama for four consecutive weeks notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Register at his office in Jacksonville within sixty days, and plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.
A true copy of the minutes.
W. H. ESTILL.
Register &c.
Dec. 31 1846.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
THE above named institution, will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark, and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abundant with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting, as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.

We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.
Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. Isaac Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.
J. FORNEY, Chas.
M. M. HOUSTON, T. C.
J. C. FRANCIS,
E. T. SMITH,
J. D. HOKE,
A. C. ROBINSON,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

BAGGING & ROPE,
For sale by
HUDSON, TERRY & WYLY

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT JAN. 2nd 1846.
THIS day came Wm. J. Willis Sheriff of Benton County, and Ex-officio Adm'r. of the Estate of Sion Jordan dec. and successor of R. S. Porter former Sheriff, of said county, and ex-officio adm'r. of said estate; and it appearing to the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the said estate, of said Sion Jordan dec. made by said adm'r. and that notice had been give according to a former order of this court by advertising in the Jacksonville Republican, to the creditors of said estate three times in succession, and by posting the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notice had been served upon the creditors, in the county and issued and by mail to those of the creditors who reside out of the county. And no opposition or objection being made by any person to the decree of insolvency, or to the contents of the accounts and vouchers and schedules filed. And it appearing to the court that the assets of said estate are wholly insufficient, to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and Decreed, that the said estate be, and is hereby declared insolvent.
It is further ordered that Wm. J. Willis Sheriff and administrator as aforesaid, be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county Court, of this county, on the third Friday in February next, to make settlement of his accounts as adm'r. aforesaid, and that the creditors of said estate, be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks previous to said day, putting up at the court house door a copy of said notice, thirty days previous to said day, and by issuing similar notices to be served upon such creditors, as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail, to such creditors as reside out of this county.

True Copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
January, 14 1846.

Samuel P. Hudson, } Rules by the
vs. } Register of
Thos. Crutchfield, } of the 39th
Aaron Haynes, et al. } District
Chancery Division
of the State of Alabama
at Jacksonville on Monday the 24th November, 1845.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitor and it appearing to my satisfaction that two of the Defendants, Cyrus Choice, and Rebecca O. Elam are non residents of the state of Alabama and are over the age of twenty-one years, and that Cyrus Choice resides in the state of Georgia and Rebecca O. Elam in the state of Tennessee. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks notifying the said defendants, Choice and Elam to be and appear before the Register of said court at his office in Jacksonville within sixty days and plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing as to them ex parte.
A true copy from the minutes.
W. H. ESTILL.
Register & Master.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash. Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.
Wm. MILLER.
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.
Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.
JACOB STINER.
Jan. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of the circuit court of DeKalb County, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in March next, the East Eighty, of the South East quarter, of section nineteen, Township five, of Range ten, East in the Coosa land district, Ala. as the property of Samuel Biddle, at the instance of B. L. Cornwell.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer the North East quarter of section nine, in Township nine, of Range nine, East in the Coosa land district, Ala. levied on as the property of Daniel C. Turrentine, by virtue of two executions, one issued from the circuit court of Madison County in favor of the Huntsville Bank, vs. Wm. W. Walker, D. C. Turrentine and J. A. McMichael, and the other from the circuit court of Morgan county, in favor of the Decatur Bank, vs. D. C. Turrentine and Sampson Clayton, sale within the usual hours.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer the North East quarter of section nine, in Township nine, of Range nine, East in the Coosa land district, Ala. levied on as the property of Daniel C. Turrentine, by virtue of two executions, one issued from the circuit court of Madison County in favor of the Huntsville Bank, vs. Wm. W. Walker, D. C. Turrentine and J. A. McMichael, and the other from the circuit court of Morgan county, in favor of the Decatur Bank, vs. D. C. Turrentine and Sampson Clayton, sale within the usual hours.
R. EASTES, Shff.
January, 15th, 1845.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT, IN VACATION,
January 9th 1846.
CAME Patton Brothers, Administrators debonison of the estate of Jacob Hoyle dec., and presented his accounts and vouchers, as administrator as aforesaid for final settlement stating in writing 'at the same time under oath that John R. Hoyle, Philip Hoyle, Vina Whittenburg, late Vina Hoyle, and her husband Joseph Whittenburg Catharine Carpenter, late Catharine Hoyle, and her husband Benjamin Carpenter, Elizabeth Hoyle, Caroline Hoyle, Mary Hoyle, and Jacob Forney Hoyle, are the children and only heirs of the said Jacob Hoyle, dec. and that Elizabeth Hoyle, Caroline Hoyle, Mary Hoyle, and Jacob Forney Hoyle, are minors under the age of 21 years. It is therefore ordered by the court that James Crow, be appointed Guardian ad litem, of the said minors heirs, of the said Jacob Hoyle dec.

It is further ordered by the court, that the first Friday in March next, be set apart and appointed for the auditing examining—Stating and allowing the said accounts and vouchers and for making said final settlement, at the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for at least thirty days, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks previous to said day, that all persons concerned in adverse interest, may appear at the time appointed and contest said settlement if they think proper.

True Copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Jan. 14, 1846.

CAVE SPRING

FLOYD County, Georgia,
January, 1st. 1846.
THE subscriber will re-open his school for young ladies at this place on the 1st Monday of February next, assisted by his lady, and by Miss Richards, of Penfield Ga. formerly known to many for skill in the ornamental branches, Ample accommodations will be in readiness for boarders and pupils by the beginning of the session. The charges for tuition are, for
The lower studies, per session of 5 months, \$ 6 00
The middle studies, including the above, 10 00
The higher English and learned Languages, 15 00
Music and use of Piano per q. \$10. per year, 30 00
French, Painting; Drawing, &c., as low as at any similar school.
Board with washing, lodging, & all accommodations, except lights, (per month), 6 00
Strict attention to MORALS. All gossiping, gallantry and extravagance discontinued. The health, and morality of the place is well known. Longest vacation in the water, when pupils from the lower country, may safely visit their parents. Entrance at the beginning of the session preferable, allowed, however, at any time.
Respectfully,
W. D. COWDREY,
January, 3, 1846.

TO PRINTERS.
TYPE FOUNDRY
AND PRINTERS'
FURNISHING
WARE-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of
Job or fancy Type, Ink Paper, Cases, galley, Brass Rule, Steel Column do Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.
The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrices with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
Composition Rollers cast for Printers.
A Machine constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKROFT & OVEREND,
63 Ann St.
New York, Aug. 6, 1845. 25—6m

CHEAP BOOKS.
AT YOUNG & NISBET'S;
American Bible Society Books, sold at cost. If you want a BIBLE or TESTAMENT, call and buy, if you are not able to buy, come and we will give you one—
January 1st 1846.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.
W. J. WILLIS,
Adm'r. Ex-officio.
January, 7, 1846.

Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and 1846.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale, 15c
For one month thereafter per bale, 10
Drayage from the wharf, per bale, 6
For Compressing, per bale, 30
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale, 10
All other charges same as last season.
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.
G. R. GRIFFITH,
Proprietor of Shippers Press.
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

Isaac Day
vs.
Embargo C. Lane
and others
Division of the State of Alabama held at Jacksonville on Monday 15th December 1845.

CAME the complainant by his solicitors Rice and Smith and it appearing to my satisfaction from an affidavit on file, that the following named persons are the heirs and representatives of Benjamin Hollingsworth deceased and are defendants to the bill, to wit: Joicy Hollingsworth is his widow and executrix of his last will and testament; Elijah Allen and his wife Arsenith L. Allen; Wm. C. Kelly and his wife Mary Kelly; Stephen P. Hollingsworth and Hannah Belzora Hollingsworth, and are over the age of 21 years Orlando N. Hollingsworth Joseph B. Hollingsworth, Benjamin P. Hollingsworth are minors under the age of 21 years, and reside in Texas, and out of the State of Ala., Embargo C. Lane, who is over the age of 21 years and resides out of the State of Alabama and in Texas, J. D. Willis who is over the age of 21 years and resides out of the State of Alabama and in parts unknown. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks notifying the said non-resident defendants to appear before the Register of said court at his office in Jacksonville within 60 days and plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill or the same will be taken as to them pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.
A copy from the minutes.
W. H. ESTILL,
Register & Master.
Dec. 31 1845.

Education.
ON the second Monday in January I will re-open my school for both boys and girls, at the rates of Six, nine, and fifteen dollars. To my former patrons and others that wish to send I promise as much diligence as heretofore if not more.
DAVID JONES.
Dec. 31 1845.

WARE-HOUSE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive
Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE
and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.
Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of **Bagging, Groceries, &c.**, and to receiving underwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.
M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4c. every other week and forward their account for payment.
M. M. D.
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845. 46—cow4t.

WARE-HOUSE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive
Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE
and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.
Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of **Bagging, Groceries, &c.**, and to receiving underwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.
M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4c. every other week and forward their account for payment.
M. M. D.
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845. 46—cow4t.

THE undersigned having associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the
Factorage & Commission Business,
under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & CO. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.
Wm. A. SCOTT.
May 21, 1845.—3m.

Rifle Guns.
APPROVED quality and cheap by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Ap. 23, 45. 4c.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.
(TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.
Office West of the Court House—
October 30 1844 —4c.

CHEAP GOODS.
The undersigned, feeling grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past year, take this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, they will receive in payment for goods, sold this year—Wheat, Corn and Pork, delivered at this place at the cash prices; Also, Cotton, delivered at any good gin, all of which, must be delivered during the ensuing fall.
We have now, and will continue to keep, a good stock of **GOOD**; and ask our customers, and friends generally, to CALL and examine for themselves.
January 5th 1846.
HUDSON TERRY & WYLY.
4 times.

The first of January
(Is here?)
THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet, will please call forthwith. Their debts are now due, and longer indulgence can not be given,—we must have money—a word to the wise is sufficient.
YOUNG & NISBET.
Dec. 31, 1845.—3c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.
ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.
CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by an affidavit and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
February 11, 1846.

The state of Alabama,
St. Clair County.

IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagon late of St. Clair, county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagon, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next; Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.
Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON,
Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 31st day of December last, which if not called for by the 31st day of March next, will be sent to the Post Office Department, as Dead Letters.
Alfred Moser
Alexander A. F.
Wm.
Also Michael
Ayres Mrs Susan
Barton C C
Brew John
Bonnet Peter L
Bordley John
Bradberry D B
Brooks Robert
Cannon John
Carroll Asa
Coleman Judge Dan Porter B
Clark John
Chandler Joel
Colvin A H
Crook James
Davis Paschal
Dean B C
Downing Thos J
French Gideon
Guthrie Rev. James
Holland Neal
Hollingsworth Miss Thomas David
Usney
Hoghs Wm
Thorman George W
Vinson Richard
Waddle Elisha
Wood James
GEORGE HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 5, 1846.

BAGGING & ROPE.
WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMPKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.
WOODWARD & PORTER.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Randolph County
TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discoverable what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—75

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 3d day of August next, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to wit: the W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. q. of the N. W. q. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Chocologoco, said to be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State & County Tax of 1845.—Am't. of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14.

Also at the same time and place, ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845.—Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.

ALEXANDER WOODS,
Tax Collector B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by O. H. Bryan, one bright bay horse, thirteen or fourteen years old; some white on his nose, and near his right eye; some saddle spots, and marks of the collar; shed all around, about fifteen hands high; appraised to twenty dollars, before J. R. Smedly, Justice of the peace.
December 12, 1845.
Copy test.
A. W. MAJORS, Clk.
3 times

EDUCATION.

THE exercises of the **CANE CREEK ACADEMY** will be resumed on the second Monday in February next, under the supervision of the undersigned, who hopes that he will receive a liberal support from the patrons of learning. The Academy is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Terms of tuition reasonable and board very cheap.
JNO. A. FLEMING.
Jan. 23, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sale.

On the first Monday in September next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 137 in the old plan of Jacksonville, lying south and adjoining the lot formerly occupied by W. B. Martin. Said to belong to Mr. Sparks, of Georgia. Sd to pay the State & Co. Tax for 1845. Am't of State & Co. Tax, 60 cents.
ALEXANDER WOODS,
T. C. Benton County.
Feb. 11, 1846.—6m.—\$14 00.

CARTERSVILLE.

THE GREAT DEPOT ON THE RAIL ROAD IN CASS COUNTY.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Cherokee Country and the North Alabama Traders, that they have established a branch of their Mercantile establishment at the above place. They have a well selected stock of
GOODS
AND
Groceries,
which they are offering at very low prices, at wholesale and retail. Wagoners and planters will find it to their interest to change their place of trading from Wetumpka to this place.
They will buy Cotton, and have made arrangements to make advances on all Cotton shipped either to Augusta or Charleston, and will attend to forwarding Cotton on the Rail Road, or receiving and forwarding Goods.
Very Respectfully,
JOS. C. BAIRD & BRO.
CLARK & WELCH.
Nov. 1st 1845.

Tax Collector's Sales.

St. Clair County.
I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit:) the west half of the S. W. q. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell the east half of S. E. quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State & County taxes \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.
B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County.
Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

DEKALB COUNTY.

C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.
THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.
Address:
Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.
Ap. 23; '45—4c.

Leather,

Sole and Upper, of good quality, for sale by
WOODWARD & PORTER.

Life Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 8.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1846.

Whole No. 479

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All persons sending communications and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising rates paid for in advance, and irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

AN ACT

To raise an additional revenue to support the State Government, and to maintain the faith and credit of the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That there shall be assessed, and collected on all slaves in this State, the property of non-residents, over ten and under fifty years of age, a tax of two dollars each, and on those under ten years one dollar each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every slave merchant, trader, or broker dealing in slaves before he shall be authorized to make sale of any slave in any county in this State, shall procure from the clerk of the county court of said county a license for which he shall pay five dollars on each slave which may be offered for sale by him, which said license shall authorize him to sell said slave in any county in this State, and if any such merchant, trader, dealer, or broker, shall sell any slave without having first procured a license as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$300, on indictment, and conviction therefor, in the circuit court of the county in which said slave was sold.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on all steam boats navigating the Alabama, Tombigbee, Black Warrior, and Tennessee rivers in this State, a tax of thirty-five cents, on every hundred dollars value thereof, shall be levied and collected, and the assessors in Mobile, Lauderdale, and Morgan counties, shall assess, collect and pay over said tax, to the tax collector of said counties between the 15th day of February and the 1st day of May, in each and every year thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That upon the capital invested and used in all manufacturing companies, saw and grist mills, iron furnaces and forges, marble quarries, tan yards, gin making shops, cabinet shops, carriage making shops, steam cotton presses, and manufactured marble, one fourth of one per cent on such capital over and above \$500, be collected as all other taxes in this State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every owner or manager of any theatre used for public exhibition, or performance in any city, before he shall be authorized to open or employ it shall procure from the clerk of the county court of the county in which such city is situated, a license for which he shall pay \$100, and every owner or manager of any theatre used for public exhibitions or performances, in any incorporated town, before he shall be authorized to use or employ it, shall procure from the clerk of the county court of the county in which such incorporated town is situated, a license for which he shall pay the sum of \$30; and such license shall authorize the use of such theatres, in such cities and towns for one year. And all transient merchants, and all dealers in any drugs or patent, or other medicines, shall before they sell or vend any goods, wares or merchandise, or any drugs or patent medicines in any county in this State apply to the clerk of the county court of such county and obtain a license, for which said person, so applying, shall pay the clerk the sum of, in the case of tradesman, merchant, fifty dollars, and dealing drugs thirty dollars, and if any owner or manager of a theatre, or transient merchant or dealer in drugs, patent, or other medicines, may at the instance of two respectable persons of the county be required to exhibit his license before the next magistrate, and if he fail or refuse to produce his license it shall be the duty of the magistrate to require as efficient bond for his appearance at the circuit court and in default a sufficient bond to order a seizure by the constable of so much of the property in the possession of such delinquent as will pay the forfeiture and all

cost, which property shall be handed over by the constable to the sheriff to abide the order of the circuit court, and all persons who shall vend any goods or medicines, as mentioned in this section, shall be deemed to be transient who do not settle for a year with the intention of carrying on such trade in the county in which such sales are made.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not take effect before the 1st day of May, next except the provisions of the 3d section which shall take effect as therein provided for.

A. B. MOORE,
Speaker of the House.
J. A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 5, 1846.

J. L. MARTIN.

AN ACT

To regulate the affairs of the banks, and to provide for the payment of the State bonds.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That all the effects of the banks of the State of Alabama, and of the several branches thereof, and all debts, demands, and estate of whatever description thereunto belonging, shall be vested in the following persons, to wit: Frances S. Lyon, of Marengo county, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga county, and William Cooper, of Franklin county, and their successors, as commissioners and trustees, who before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the governor, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars each; and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. The said bonds shall be made payable to the governor of the State, for the time being, and his successors in office, and shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duty it shall be to collect, compound, secure, and settle the same, at the earliest day that the same can be done, having regard, alone, to the interest of the State. They may sell, lease, or rent, the real estate, and sell the personal property of said banks, on such terms, as to them may seem most expedient, and make such titles to the same, as is now vested in the State; Provided that in case of sale, a longer term of credit than three years shall not be given to any purchaser; Provided, also, that the bank debtors who extend their debts under the provisions of the act passed on the 25th Jan. 1845, entitled an act to settle the affairs of the bank of the State of Alabama, and its branches, may extend their debts to the first day of June 1847, upon paying one half of the debt, and interest due, on or before the first day of June, 1847; and those debtors who failed to extend their debts under the said act, may extend the same to the first day of June 1847, by paying two thirds of the debt, and all costs and interest due, on or before the first day of June 1847. Provided further, said commissioners are satisfied that the debt proposed to be extended will be safe, and the State not likely to be injured by the proposed extension; and provided further, that all the provisions of said act to settle the affairs of said bank be complied with, except as amended, or altered by this act; and provided further, that no debt now marked "good" shall be extended beyond the first day of June 1847; unless in the opinion of the commissioners, extension beyond that time shall be necessary for the security of the debt, and the said commissioners shall have authority to appoint one officer from among those belonging to each of the branch banks, and to retain one at the State bank at Tuscaloosa, to assist in closing the several concerns, or to appoint in lieu thereof any other persons they may think proper. They may pay each of these assistants a sum not exceeding \$1200 per annum, except at Montgomery, and Mobile where they may pay the assistants a salary not exceeding \$1500 per annum; which said assistants may be continued so long as the said commissioners, or their successors may need them to effect the objects of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to use any of the assets so vested in them, or any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in such manner as to them may seem most advisable, in the settlement of the bonds of the State; provided they retain in their hands a sufficient amount of the assets of said bank to pay off the amounts that may be due the several townships in the State, and the interest on the University fund, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no more of the circulation of the State bank or branches shall be burned, unless said commissioners shall so order on account of its depreciation; and then no more than may be necessary, in their opinion, to stop the depreciation of the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any vacancies which may happen in said commissioners, during the recess of the Legislature, shall be filled by the governor, with the concurrence of the remaining commissioner or commissioners, or a majority of them which appointments shall continue until filled by the Legislature.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if said Commissioners, or either of them, use any of the funds, means, or assets, assigned them for any other purpose than the purposes herein specified, and the needful expenses arising thereon, they shall, hereafter, on conviction by a jury, be rendered forever incapable of holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, in the State of Alabama.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any bank debtor to remove his property beyond the limits of the State, until he make such settlement with the commissioners as is satisfactory to them. And should any debtor move his effects from the State, with intent to defraud any of the banks of this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to such imprisonment in the Penitentiary as the jury trying the same may affix against him.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners, whenever they may think the public interests require the same, shall be authorized to remove all the assets of said bank and branches; and books and accounts, evidences of debt of whatever form, whether for lands, lots, or buildings to the seat of Government of the State.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners at the expiration of twelve months from the passage of this act, and every six months thereafter, to make to the governor a full and correct report of all debts, that they may have collected, and to what class of debts, the said debts so collected, belong—and upon what terms said debts have been collected. And that it shall be the duty of the governor, to cause a condensed statement of every report of said commissioners to be published in one of the newspapers printed at the seat of Government.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall be allowed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum for their services; and before they enter upon their duties shall take and subscribe an oath, that they will faithfully perform the duties required of them by this act—having regard alone to the interest of the public, free from any favor, or prejudice, for or against any of the debtors of said State, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the power now vested in the President and Directors of the State Bank and branches, for the control and management of said banks; and the securing and collecting of the debts due the same, not repealed by the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby vested in said commissioners; and the corporate names of the said bank and branch banks, may be used as heretofore, in the conduct of their affairs, respectively; and in suits for and against them; and the certificate heretofore required to be made by the Presidents of said banks, may be made by said commissioners, agents pay shall not be increased on the amount now paid by the existing law; and is made their duty to attend to the business of the bank in each of the counties adjoining the one in which the bank is located; and provided further that the compensation given to agents for compromising and settling the bad and doubtful debts, shall not exceed in any case, more than four dollars per day, for the time such agent or agents may be employed by the commissioners.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all proceedings for the recovery of debts due to said banks, or for defence of suits against said banks, either at law or equity, it shall not be necessary for said banks to give statutory bonds now provided in judicial proceedings; and any sheriff, coroner, or other officer, executing any process or order, in such proceedings, shall be indemnified by said banks for any damages which may be recovered against them by reason of their action thereon, in the same manner as if bonds had been given.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the present officers of said banks be hereby continued in office until said commissioners qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

A. B. MOORE, Speak. House.
JNO. A. WINSTON, Pres. Sen't.
Approved 4th January, 1846.
J. L. MARTIN.

A STORY OF OLDEN TIME.

By an ancient law of the State of New York, from December to April, all persons were prohibited from killing deer under a penalty of ten dollars, half the fine going to the complainant, and in default of payment, ten lashes on the naked back.

A Yankee passing through the State of New York near Albany, in the month of January, observed a young Dutchman, from his barn door squinting over his shoulder at a deer about thirty paces from him, soliloquizing thus:

"Mine Cot; if I had mine gun here and it was not for to law, I would have some deer for mine tinner."

The Yankee had a rifle with him, and immediately shot the deer and threw his rifle into the snow, unobserved by the Dutchman, and running up to him said:

"Ah! my good fellow, you have been killing a deer; you shot him with your shovel."

The Dutchman replied:

"Mine Cot, I didn't tink mine shovel was loaded."

"Well," said the Yankee, "you have killed the deer, and I will go the justice

and complain of you, unless you give me the skin and two dollars."

"Vell," said the Dutchman, "tho' I did not tink my tam' old shovel would go off, dat is better dan pay ten dollar."

So the bargain was concluded, the Yankee received the skin and two dollars, and left the Dutchman to take care of his venison.

While the Dutchman was removing it, another Dutchman came up, and threatened to complain, upon which Hans, the shovel shooter, related all that had passed between him and the Yankee.

Vanderhausen said to Hans he had been imposed upon; that the Yankee killed the deer himself. The two Dutchmen then agreed to pursue the Yankee, and to bring him before a justice and have him fined.

They soon overtook him and carried him before the justice, and Hans entered his complaint, pro bono publico. Whereupon the justice after hearing all the testimony, pro and con and taking the subject matter into cool and serious and deliberate consideration, came to the conclusion that the Yankee killed the deer with a certain instrument called a rifle; and that he pay a fine of ten dollars or be whipped ten lashes. The Yankee chose the latter.

The justice then ordered the Yankee to be stripped, tied to a tree and the whip applied.—After he had given the Yankee five lashes and was proceeding to give the other five, the Yankee bawled out:

"Stop! half goes to the complainant!"

Justice.—"Dat is law, by Cot; untie the Yankee; tie up the Tuchman; give him half the fine."

A NEW AGRICULTURAL WRINKLE.

A funny story is told of an old friend of ours—one who, retired into the country and, "gone to farming" as the saying is. His land, albeit well situated & commanding Sunday romantic prospects, is not so particular fertile as some we have seen—requiring scientific culture and a liberal use of guano of some sort to induce an abundant yield. So far by way of explanation.

Once upon a time as the story-books say our friend, being on a short visit to the city, was attending auction sale down town and as it so happened, they were selling damaged sausage at the time. There were some eight or ten barrels of them, and they were "just going at 50 cts. per bushel." when the auctioneer, with all apparent seriousness, remarked that they were worth more than that to mature land with. Here was an idea. "Sixty-two and a half!" said our friend. "Just going at sixty-two and a half cents—third and last call—gone!" retorted the auctioneer.—"Cash takes them at sixty-two and a half per barrel."

To have them shipped for his country seat, was the immediate work of our friend, and as it was then planting time, and the sausages, to use a common expression, were "getting no better fast," to his next movement. He was about to plant a field of several acres of corn—the soil of the piecey wood species—so here was just the spot for new experiment in agriculture, this new wrinkle in the science of geophysics. One "link" of sausage being deemed amply sufficient, that amount was placed in each hill, accompanied by the usual number of kernels of corn and an occasional pumpkin seed, and all were covered nicely over in the usual style. Now, after premising that several days have occurred since the corn was planted, the sequel of the story shall be told in a dialogue between our friend and one of his neighbors.

Neighbor.—"Well friend, have you planted your corn?"

Friend.—"Yes, several days since."

Neighbor.—"Is it up yet?"

Friend.—"Up! yes; up and gone, the most of it?"

Neighbor.—"How is that?"

Friend.—"Well, you see I bought a lot of damaged sausages in Orleans the other day, a smooth-tongued auctioneer saying they would make excellent manure if nothing else. I brought the lot over, commenced planting my corn at once, as it was time placed a sausage in each hill and—"

Neighbor.—"Well, and what?"

Friend.—"and felt satisfied that I had made a good job of it. Some days afterwards I went out to the field to see how my corn was coming on; and a pretty piece of business I have made of trying agricultural experiments."

Neighbor.—"Why what was the matter?"

Friend.—"Matter! the first thing I saw before reaching the field, was the greatest lot of dogs digging and scratching all over it! There were my dogs, and your dogs, and all the neighbors' dogs, besides about three hundred strange dogs I never set eyes on before, and every one was hard at it mining after the buried sausages. Some how or other the rascally whelps had scented out the business, and they have dug up every hill by this time. If I could set every dog of them on that auctioneer I'd be satisfied."

N. O. Picayune.

Rumored Duel.—A letter was received in Washington on the 5th inst., by a member of Congress from Kentucky, stating that a duel had been fought at Ovington, on the Ohio river, between Thomas F. Marshall and Cassius M. Clay, in which the former was killed, and the latter mortally wounded. There was doubt as to the truth of the rumor.

Greenlee (S. C.) Mountaineer.

WEALTH OF MEXICAN CHURCHES.—Maj. Noah, in the New York Times, speaking of the immense treasure in the Mexican churches contain, says:—"In the cathedral of Puebla delos Angeles hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold, and silver, not of ounce averdupoise, but of whole tons of weight, collected under the viceroys from the various tributary mines. On the right of the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin, dressed in beautiful embossed satin—executed by the nuns of the place. Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a coronet of pure gold encircles her brow, and her waist is bound with a zone of diamonds and enormous brilliants. The candelabras are of silver and gold, too massive to be raised by the strongest hand, and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind. In the Mexican cathedral there is a railing of exquisite workmanship, five feet in height and two hundred feet in length, of gold and silver, on which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remedios, with three petticoats—one of pearls, one of emeralds, & one of diamonds, the figure alone is valued at three millions of dollars. In the church of Gaudaloupe there are still richer and more splendid articles; and in that of Loreto they have figures representing the Last Supper, before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate to represent the simplicity of the event. It is the same in all churches and cathedrals in Mexico. The Starving Lepere kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions, and would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants of her robes worth to him a fortune. About a hundred millions are thus locked up in church ornaments, while nothing is laid out for public education, roads, canals, public improvements and national glory."

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, in his late tirade of ignorance and fanaticism, delivered in Congress on the Oregon question, rejoiced at the prospect of war on account of the peculiar dangers to which the South would be subjected, foremost among which, were those to be apprehended from the landing of certain black regiments by Great Britain in the Southern States. The absurdity of such a notion is wittily commented on by the Montgomery Journal, as follows:

Enfanta Dem.

"The 'black regiments' which Mr. Giddings states Great Britain threatens to pour in on the Gulf States, for that purpose, from their emancipated West India Islands, instead of freeing their sable kindred here, would find themselves 'put up to all they know,' to save their own wool. We know nothing which would tend to bring our population into the field with such eagerness and unanimity as that capital idea of the negro regiments. Three or four thousand negroes to be had for the catching, do not turn up every day.—They are the very fellows wanted in the new cotton fields of the West, and we opine most of them will be there within two months after landing. In fact the affair, instead of being a battle, would only be the tallest sort of a hum."

IMPORTANT TO BLACK SMITHS.

A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln. Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith in communicating the result of his experiment, says:—"I covered with the old bark that had been used in tanning. I used leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leaves and bark should be made thoroughly wet. The advantages of this plan are, the kiln, if well set and well covered, will burn much sooner, will never break out, leaves fewer brands, and consequently turns out a larger quantity of coal. The coal is heavier more thoroughly burnt and entirely free from dirt."

So much impressed am I with the advantage of this method, that I would haul bark five miles rather than use dirt.

Truth Teller.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.	
Dahlonga, Ga. Jan. 7, 1846.	
Mr. Editor: Please publish for general information, the subjoined statement of the coinage at this Mint during the year 1845.	
January,	\$19,169 50
February,	27,575 00
March,	40,700 00
April,	36,105 00
May,	43,517 00
June,	49,355 00
July,	45,892 50
August,	48,958 50
September,	45,415 00
November,	86,293 00
December,	59,535 00

Amounting to \$591,795 00
The coinage in 1844 was \$481,600 from which it appears that there was an increase last year, over 1844, of \$13,195.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES F. COOPER, Sup't.
Dahlonga Times.

Come rest in this bosom, as the Turkey said to the stuffing.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. Black, of South Carolina, from the committee on the Militia, has submitted to the House of Representatives the following report, accompanied by a bill which carried the proposed system into its necessary details. We lay the report before our readers, because it is essentially important, among a free people, to give the practical efficiency at all times, and especially at this time, to this great arm of the public service—this "cheap defence of nations"—but which will neither be cheaper nor efficient, unless it be properly and actively organized, and because the system proposed in the bill from the committee is eminently worthy of public attention. The statistics embraced in the report are as cheering as they are instructive.

House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1846.

Mr. J. A. BLACK, from the Committee on the Militia, made the following report: The committee on Militia, in submitting to the House "a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence by organizing and classifying the militia of the United States, and providing for calling the same into the service of the United States, and for other purposes," beg leave to report:

That your committee have given to the subject that grave consideration which its importance so justly merits; and while they abstain from any labored argument to vindicate the importance, not to say the necessity, of a well regulated militia, they deem it not inappropriate to present to the House briefly the general considerations which have influenced them to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure, together with an explanation of the leading features.

If it be the will of Heaven that the liberties and institutions of this country shall be preserved and perpetuated, our main defence must essentially remain in the hands of well armed men and organized citizen soldiery. A large standing army in time of peace is not only contrary to the nature of our institutions and uncalled for by the circumstances of the country, but is inefficient as a reliable means of national defence at the approach of danger. Situated as we are, at a distance from the powers of Europe, and with no equal power on this continent, we may reasonably hope that in a continued course of justice and commercial good offices to all nations, our wars will be few & after long intervals of peace. The effects of peace on a standing army the last thirty years is sufficiently demonstrative. From supernumerary officers, the country can hope for but little of that efficiency which might be in keeping with the gallantry of the youth; and while the committee would be the last to deny them the gratitude & care of the country for the past services, yet experience teaches that the public safety forbids a reliance upon them in the hour of danger. The subalterns are young men, and at a heavy cost, are scientific; but it must not be forgotten that, entering the army in time of profound peace, many of them are encumbered with families, and all more or less enervated by the ease and luxury of a peace establishment. They are but ill calculated for the active duties of the field, or for anything more than drill sergeants or men of mere routine. It is true that in this they have their uses but they cannot be relied on as a main defence.

Another great objection to a standing army in time of peace is the vast increase which it brings to the patronage of the government, already fearfully, if not ruinously, great.

Of all existing governments, we are most prone to imitate, in our practice, that of Great Britain. Deriving our descent from the same people, speaking the same language, and in constant and intimate intercourse, we unconsciously adopt the habits and modes of that country; and, unfortunately, exhibit a dangerous aptitude for imitation in all things.

In Great Britain the vast church establishment and the immense army and navy afford ample provisions for the dependents of the influential men and families. In this country, thank Heaven! we have no church establishment; and, as yet, but a small army and navy. But small as they are, the exertions of those who are disposed to form a separate class from the great body of the industrious community, and to find sanctuary in the army and navy, are frequently more strenuous and zealous in seeking a cadet's appointment or a midshipman's warrant than in reaching the higher stations of the government. In view of the great dangers from this source, it becomes our imperative duty to guard against the malignant influence of such a disposition, and to remove all apparent necessity for anything more than a mere skeleton army in time of peace, with the ready facility of a temporary increase in times of war or imminent danger. The first and most important step to effect this object is the organization of an efficient militia. A disposition which has been evinced in the community of late years, to suffer the militia to become disorganized, is equally apparent and alarming, and, if not arrested, must inevitably result in a decay and increased peace establishment. Such an establishment, though it may not endanger the liberties of the people by its force of arms, will exert a most disastrous influence both to the government and society.

ty, by increasing the patronage of the one, and corrupting the other. Impressed with these views, your committee have labored to make the militia efficient in times of danger, and, at the same time, relieve it of unnecessary burdens in times of peace. To effect this, the bill provides for classifying the militia, and for an enrolment in times of peace, including only those between the age of twenty-one and thirty years together with the present uniform companies and volunteer corps; while the enrolment for a war establishment includes all able to do militia duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the clergy only excepted.

From the best data before the committee, they are led to believe that the peace enrolment will number about (1,000,000) one million, and the war enrolment about (2,700,000) two millions seven hundred thousand men; so that in times of peace, militia duty will fall on little more than one third, thus effecting great saving in time to the community, while a perfect organization is preserved, in order to a full enrolment in the event of war.

The bill further provides that all of the first class when drafted into the service of the United States in time of war, may be required to serve twelve months—and one year in every period of three years, if necessary. But their pay is increased by a liberal allowance of (\$40) forty dollars per annum in lieu of clothing, while substitution in all cases, is now legalized for the first time. This will enable companies or corps, by a joint fund, to hire substitutes or to stand the draft; and each who may be drafted can either serve himself or hire a substitute. The result, most probably, should this bill become a law, will be, that such as choose to bear a part in the active defence of the country will receive liberal contributions from such as remain at home in the ease and comfort of their firesides.

Our uniform companies and volunteer corps are retained so long as they may choose to preserve their organization. They are, however, subject to be called into service for twelve months at a time but not to exceed one year, whenever their services shall be deemed necessary by the government. But when called out, an allowance of (\$40) forty dollars per annum to each, as compensation for uniform, is to be made; and each corps or company is to serve as a whole under its own officers, and where danger shall be encountered, shoulder to shoulder with their own comrades. This the committee deem due to men who, even in times of peace, have manifested a proper military spirit, and upon whom the country, therefore, in times of danger, could confidently rely.

To the second class, including those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years, the bill allows the privilege, on a general enrolment in time of threatened danger, to enrol themselves in a separate and distinct corps, and thus become liable to furnish recruits for the regular army in the proportion of one to ten of their number. This position they assume voluntarily, and without coercion of any kind. Should they refuse or neglect thus to enrol themselves, they are placed, by the law, in the first class, and are only liable to such duty as is required in common from their fellow citizens. But should they avail themselves of the privilege, as your committee believe they will, the class which must number from one million to one million two hundred thousand would be able immediately to give one tenth that number of recruits to the regular army. It is not supposed, however, that the whole number would be required at once. Congress would most likely husband the means of defence, by calling out from one-half to three-fourths of the supply of recruits, leaving the balance to fill up the army at such times as the exigencies of the service might require.

Even with this liberal supply of recruits to the regular army, the committee have no disposition to limit the necessary defenses of the country. They offer these means additional to those which already exist, and should the supply of recruits proposed to be raised by this bill prove insufficient, there is nothing to prevent Congress, in times of great public danger, from increasing the army by the usual method of enlistment.

The exemption allowed to those furnishing recruits is not intended to limit the means of the States respectively, or prevent them from a full control over all their militia in cases of insurrection, invasion, or alarm.

The committee propose that only regularly licensed preachers of the gospel shall be exempted from militia service. They hold that all public burdens should fall as equally as possible on every member of the community, and, in times of public danger, all should do their duty. The law should suffer no favored class to exist; under the bill, in fact, there could be no apology for exemptions, as all are allowed to furnish substitutes when called to service. Those who are unwilling to fight, or have better employment at home, should at least be willing to pay others liberally who are willing to fight the battles of the country.

In time of peace there is no duty required of those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, thus forbearing to interfere with the relations of parent and child, and master and apprentice, or with the pursuits and acquisition of education in youth. Of those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, duty is required; but no duty is required of those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years. Whatever advantages or disadvantages may seem to attach to the one or the other class are fully equalized and distributed, as will readily appear, when it is remembered that in a succession of years every one is called to pass through each class.

The only thing in the bill which may be supposed to bear heavily on any portion of the community is the extension of the time of draft to twelve months. But when the increase of pay, provided for in case of a draft for six months or more, is taken into consideration, together with the privilege of substitution and the facilities

ties of increasing the regular army in time of war, it is believed that this extension of the time of service is neither oppressive nor likely to increase the whole period of duty beyond what is now required, while the change is too obviously productive of greater efficiency in the service to require proofs.

To those at all acquainted with the military service, it is a notorious fact, that from three to six months' drill is necessary to make a soldier really serviceable in the field. Under a draft of three or six months, our militia, no matter what may be their gallantry or firmness, are often sacrificed for want of discipline, and very frequently discharged at the very moment when they become capable of being really useful to the country. By the law of 1829, our militia was subjected to six months' service out of twelve; by this bill, they are subjected to twelve months' service out of thirty-six. The amount of service, therefore, required by this bill, compared to the requirements of that act, is in fact reduced. It is true the act of 1839 has expired by its own limitation, while this is proposed to be permanent; but it is equally true, that all demands on the militia, except in cases of insurrections, invasion, or alarm, must be made with the sanction of Congress, which sufficiently guards the exercise of the power against the danger of executive caprice in its use. That this lengthened term of draft may have a tendency to strengthen the government in times of public danger, your committee will not deny; but, at the same time, they feel that it was the object of those who formed our institutions to make them strong in war, and as little onerous as possible in time of peace.

If the committee be right in supposing that all the people in the United States liable to do militia duty, according to the requirements of the bill, amount in number to two millions seven hundred thousand, under a full war enrolment there will be in the first class about one million five hundred thousand, and in the second class one million two hundred thousand. But of these government would never require at one time more than one-fifth of the first class, making (300,000) three hundred thousand, and one-tenth of the second class would make (120,000) one hundred and twenty thousand. Of these last, government could call out at once from (60,000) sixty to (80,000) eighty thousand, leaving as a reserve from (40,000) forty to (60,000) sixty thousand, which would be more than sufficient to keep up the force first called out for a period of five years' war. If, then, the government should find it necessary to enter into any great contest with a powerful enemy, it could carry it on for five years, under this system, without calling out the same man twice, or with asking for more than one in ten of the second class. All which is respectfully submitted.

HOMICIDE IN LEXINGTON.—We learn from Lexington, that a rencontre took place in that city, on Saturday last, between Mr. Lafayette Shelby, and a young man named Horine, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Swift & Robbins, in which the former shot the latter with a pistol through the head, causing instant death. As the circumstances of this lamentable event may not have reached us accurately we refrain from giving further particulars.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE LEXINGTON HOMICIDE.—A gentleman from Lexington has given us some particulars of the homicide briefly noticed in the preceding article as having recently occurred in that city. It seems that Mr. Shelby, a son of Gen. Shelby, whilst sitting with a good many others at the table of the hotel, fancied that a young man standing at the fire-place was looking at him and talking of him. After dinner, he met the young man and demanded what he had been saying of him. The young man asserted that he had said nothing at all of him or nothing in particular. Shelby expressed his disbelief of the assertion and said that he would bring him to account for his conduct. Shelby then went off and armed himself, and when he next met the young man slapped him in the face. The young man threw his hands behind him, possibly to keep his cloak from falling, whereupon Shelby, thinking perhaps that the motion was made for the purpose of weapons shot him.

We are unable to give the name of the deceased. We are informed that he had no weapon about him except a small pen-knife.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The N. Y. Sun says that letters of a stirring character have been received in that city by a number of French refugees, calling on them to return to Europe with all possible despatch, so as to be ready to join their friends in France at an early day. The close alliance between England and Louis Philippe is creating excitement over all France, and Guizot has been assailed by the French Journals for surrendering the interest and honor of his country into the hands of the English. The Journal du Havre, of the 11th December, gives a specimen of this dissatisfaction in proposing to change the name of Guizot's Cabinet from a ministry of foreign affairs to foreign ministry.

A fatal duel was fought near Washington on the 2nd inst, between Thomas P. Jones and Dr. David Johnson, both of Elizabeth City, N. C. The latter was killed at the first fire, he having refused to fire at his antagonist. Jones had accused him of improper intimacy with his wife. The survivor and one of the seconds have been arrested.

Hunts. Adv.

The Tennessee Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to erect statues to Washington and Jackson provided an amount in addition sufficient to complete them; is raised by private subscription.—Hunts. Adv.

WE Burton, the celebrated Comedian, died in Philadelphia a few days since.—Jb.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1846.

OUR FEMALE ACADEMY.

This institution under the management of Mr. CLARK is going on most prosperously. There are at present about fifty pupils, a number having come in from the country while more are expected. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Clark has introduced several improvements in the mode of teaching, and the general management of the institution. He possesses some peculiar and very philosophical views as to the manner of educating young ladies. He devotes great attention to the manners and exercise of his pupils so as to develop the graces of the person, as well as the powers of the intellect. He also has gone to the trouble of remodeling and painting the building, so as to make it neat and comfortable, and intends improving the lot greatly by having it planted in trees and shrubbery. This will add much to the beauty, comfort and healthfulness of the situation, and serve to give the young ladies notions of neatness and order, and inculcate a love for the beautiful.

Such industry, enterprise and correct views as Mr. Clark manifests, merit the warm encouragement of our citizens, while his high qualifications as a teacher will make it the interest of all who have daughters to educate, to patronize his school.

Jacksonville presents as great facilities for female education as any town in the up country. In addition to Mr. Clark's Academy, where all the branches of an Academic course are thoroughly taught, there is a lady of high qualifications residing here who will give lessons in drawing and painting and some other ornamental branches, as if required; & in a short time, Mrs. Foster, who has been long and favorably known here a teacher of Music, will return to this place, and give lessons in music, to such young ladies as wish it.

REPUDIATION—TAXATION.

We fear the odious doctrine of repudiation will soon begin to find supporters and advocates, though as yet few have the courage to come out openly and defend it. In fact, if the last legislature expressed, truly, the wishes and sentiments of the people, we have in effect declared that we do not intend to pay the debts of the State. Now let us look for a moment at the facts in the case. The aggregate liabilities of the State are something over \$13,000,000, the annual interest on which amounts to upwards of half a million of dollars, in 1850 there will be due an instalment on the six per cent Bonds of \$1,113,000 00, and the balance in a few years thereafter. To meet these liabilities we have the assets of the State Bank and Branches. To form a correct opinion of their value would be somewhat difficult. The best informed on the subject think it will fall under rather than over five millions. If this whole amount was now collected and applied in extinguishment of the State debts, there would be a balance of over eight millions of dollars still due to be raised by taxation. But under the present system of legislative financing the whole available means of the Banks will be exhausted in a few years in paying merely the interest on the State Bonds, leaving the principal wholly unprovided for. The revenue raised by the present Tax Bill is barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Now under this state of facts what provisions have the Legislature made to meet the heavy liabilities soon to fall due and sustain the credit of the State. They have increased the revenue some \$25,000 or \$30,000 by a most iniquitous system of partial taxation on ten yards, steamboats, &c. & on negroes of non residents.

To say nothing of the injustice of this measure upon a portion of our citizens: it is just about as sensible to expect by such means to reduce the debts of the State as it would be to attempt to bail the waters of the ocean with a clam-shell. When such efforts as these are made, what a ridiculous farce it is to declaim about sustaining the faith and credit of the State unsullied & vent loud & eloquent denunciations of repudiation. But even the doctrine of repudiation has been breached in the Legislature. At the last session, the Senator from Chambers openly proclaimed that he would not consent to tax his constituents to pay back to the townships the sixteenth section fund of which the State of Alabama, was made the Trustee by the United States, for the different Townships, for the support of schools, and which fund the State has appropriated to her own use by placing it in the Bank. This position is the entering wedge in repudiation, because if the State may justifiably defraud "a free and enlightened citizen" of the Republic, much more it will be contended may she refuse to pay a "Britisher."

It only remains to be seen whether the people of the State will sustain this paltry shuffling of time serving demagogues, or come up like men and pay "the sum and

tenor of the bond." This question must soon be decided. If at the next session of Legislature the rate of taxation is not greatly increased we shall be placed in a situation in which payment of the State debt will be almost an impossibility. No matter how badly the affairs of the Government or of the Banks have been heretofore managed—no matter if the few have plundered the many, the people must consent to an increase of taxation—comparatively heavy taxation for several years, or suffer the State of Alabama to be branded through all coming time as a *fraudulent Bankrupt*; and its citizens not merely as disregarding the claims of honor and the dictates of high-toned public faith, but the plainest principle of common honesty. There is no use in disguising this fact. A rate of taxation, higher it is true, than we have heretofore paid, but not as high as have been levied upon the citizens of other States for years will in a short time pay all that we owe. We should also recollect that until quite lately the expenses of the State government were defrayed by this money which we borrowed upon the Bonds, and we paid no State Tax at all. What rank should we hold among our sister States, if when their citizens consent to be liberally taxed to carry on works of internal improvement to develop their internal resources, we deny to the claims of justice, what they yield to the demands of public spirit and State pride. We should recollect that this is not an appeal to our generosity, or magnanimity but merely to our honesty and justice. If we falter we shall not have even the pitiful excuse of the Mississippi repudiators, that the agent of the State exceeded his powers in disposing of the Bonds, but shall stand before the world an almost unparalleled example of meanness and dishonesty. We would fain hope that the great-hearted of the land will not suffer so foul a blot to rest upon our fair escutcheon, that all the glowing eulogies to which we have so often listened upon the thickly clustering virtues of our State are something more than an empty sound, that the public ear is not yet deaf to the still small voice of duty and of justice, and the public conscience not yet seared with a hot iron, so that the whisperings of a diviner spirit fall unheeded upon it; that the absorbing love of gold has not yet, in States or in individuals, swallowed up all the better and nobler feelings of the heart.

Most earnestly would we hope that the great future of our young State, in all else so full of promise, so rich in anticipation, may never be blighted by so foul a stain. That this ominous cloud now no larger than a man's hand may never overspread the horizon and darken the whole land.

Judge Porter's Bill to abolish Capital punishment was rejected by the House of representatives by a large majority. We are pleased to see this. It argues a healthy tone of public opinion with regard to the punishment of crime and the protection of the lives of our citizens. Judge Porter belongs to a school of pseudo-philanthropists who have more sympathy for crime and criminals than for the honest and quiet citizens who are frequently their victims—a school who complain of the severity of the laws, and charge manevolecence or cruelty on our common jurisprudence, connect all crime with misfortune rather than guilt, tracing it to physical disease or unavoidable influences, screaming murderers under the plea of insanity.

He is one of those innovators who are constantly wishing to revolutionize things in our social organization. We recollect he fought manfully against a bill to introduce higher grades of punishment in the penitentiary, to enable the Warden, to compel the more obstinate convicts to labour; though it was notorious that the existing modes of punishment had proved inadequate. He contended eloquently for the power of "moral suasion," and edited the House with finely spun theories, of sickly sentimentality, more worthy of imaginative school boys, romantic misses, or some of the crack-brained fanatics of the North.

We fear this false system of philosophy into which Judge Porter has fallen, will greatly disqualify him for filling the Law Professorship, to which he has been recently elected. A man possessing those peculiar views—views adapted to a Utopian state of society which never has existed, and perhaps never will, can hardly be well calculated to teach the legal profession of Alabama, from which our Judges are selected, and which furnishes us a large proportion of our high functionaries, and our legislators, the stern and inflexible principles of justice—the surest means of preventing crime, and protecting the lives, characters, and morals of our citizens.

We insert in another part of this week's paper, for the benefit of our farming friends, the Prospectus of the "Southern Cultivator," edited by JAMES CAMAK, of Athens, Ga.

Mr. Camak is a highly intelligent and scientific man—a practical, and emmin-

ently successful farmer, and consequently well qualified to conduct such a paper. We need hardly urge on the farmers of this portion of the country the great advantages—we might say the absolute necessity of such a paper to them.

Those who are most strongly prejudiced against scientific farming, acknowledge the value of, and profess to be governed by experience. Agricultural papers are the only means by which the results of experience, and experiments, can be widely diffused; and unless our farmers avail themselves of them, they can only be benefited, so far as further improvement goes, by their own individual experience, and that of those who immediately surround them. Through the medium of a well conducted agricultural paper they obtain the advantages of the experience and experiments of the most successful farmers in every State in the Union, and even of other countries; and should they originate any improvements, or make any discoveries themselves, they may, through the same medium, diffuse their knowledge among their fellow men, and thus benefit thousands by what would otherwise be confined to a few individuals. Independently of the pecuniary benefits arising from improvements in farming, the circulating and reading of such a paper will give employment to the mind of the farmer in his leisure hours, and contribute to the diffusion of intelligence and useful knowledge throughout the community. As a portion of our citizens have with commendable zeal got up an agricultural society, we hope they will not fail to benefit themselves by this opportunity of obtaining a cheap and valuable, and above all, SOUTHERN agricultural paper, to aid in forwarding the important objects of the society.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following highly characteristic sketch of a recent speech of our member to Congress, the Hon. F. G. McConnell:

"Mr. Culver, of New York, addressed the House for an hour, with great energy and vehemence against the bill, against Texas, against the manner of her annexation, the reception of her members to Congress, against Mr. Polk and Mr. Van Buren and all their twistings, turnings and manevrings. In the course of his speech he was called to order and interrupted in a loud tone of voice many times by Mr. McConnell, who, although he used very uncomplimentary language, seemed to be on the best terms with every body, for he was laughing all the time—and the House also!"

Mr. McConnell, next obtained the floor and spoke for a few minutes in a strain of such "indiscriminate invective" as he had been complaining of Mr. Culver indulging in, and as no body but the roaring, ranting, all fired, devil-me-care, whole-souled, good-looking, red-faced, well-dressed, loud-mouthed, well-meaning, ugly-acting, Brigadier-General Felix Grundy McConnell, of Alabama, could pour forth. He pronounced all that the gentleman from the Empire State of New York had uttered to be particularly indiscriminate, collectively and sectionally, false in the abstract and false in the body-politic of its spirit! He considered both Van Buren and Clay as dead chickens in the cock pit, never more to stand upon their feet on "any question. Most essentially and conclusively, the South could not take a step in the onward march of freedom, the constitution and the country, but it must have, as in this case, a nigger run into the matter, by a bloody Abolitionist! Let the gentleman marry a black nigger and come missionarying to the South—let him come to the Talladegas and Tallapoosas, and he would find black-jacks and grape-vines there in plenty to receive and exalt him! Come, come, come! said Mr. McC., we know how to serve all of that sort! Sir, let the gentleman come, and I stand! And here Mr. McC. sat down, amidst more noise, hubbub and loud roars of laughter than ever before resounded through the Hall of the American House of Representatives.

RT. REV. BISHOP CORBIN, of the Alabama Diocese, made his first visitation to Jacksonville and held morning and evening services and preached to attentive congregations on Sunday and Monday last.

On Monday morning he administered Confirmation, & in the afternoon the Lord's Supper.

His next appointment is at Talladega, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR:

The Republican of the 18th contains an article from O. P. Q., in reply to C. O. P. on the subject of "Theatricals." The writer seems to be quite offended because we denominated the Theatre "the synagogue of satan." And says "I doubt very much whether a better sermon than this has been preached in Jacksonville within the last year." Was this a gospel sermon? If it was, then we were wrong in calling the place where it was delivered the "synagogue of satan." But if it was not a gospel sermon, then it only confirms the propriety of calling the place where it was delivered the "synagogue of satan," and also suggests the idea that it was delivered by one or more of his ministers. (actors)

He says, "That many of the intelligent and moral in every age, do patronize the Theatre, is a fact which cannot be denied, and the drama, notwithstanding the abuse of the bigoted and vulgar has in every enlightened country been esteemed a refined and intellectual amusement, exerting when rightly conducted, a salutary in-

fluence on the manners, tastes and morals of the community." He also introduces quite a number of eminent men, who, he says, were all their lives, patrons of the Theatre. But he ought to have told you, that where there is one such man as Dr. Johnson or Addison, in favor of Theatres, there are at least one hundred equally great and good men utterly opposed to them in every stage.

But in the course of his remarks he introduces Massillon, Chalmers &c. Now since he has introduced these men so favorably, we may suppose him willing to abide by their decision on the nature and character of the stage and exhibitions. Let us hear what his beloved Massillon says on the subject: Poor Massillon, he must now fall under the category of "bigoted and vulgar," because of his opinion of the drama.

"You continually ask, if Theatres and other public places of amusement be innocent recreations for Christians? In return I have only one question to ask you, are they the works of Satan or Jesus Christ? for there can be no medium in religion. I mean not to say that many recreations and amusements may be termed indifferent but the most indifferent pleasures which religion allows, and which the weakness of our nature renders even necessary, belong in some sense, to Jesus Christ, by the facility with which they ought to enable us to apply our selves to more holy and more serious duties. Every thing we do, every thing we think of, every thing we rejoice or weep at, ought to be of such a nature as to have a connection with Jesus Christ, and to be done for his glory. Now upon this principle, the most incontestible and most universally allowed in christian morals, you have only to decide, whether you connect the glory of Jesus Christ with the pleasures of the Theatre. Can our Saviour have any part in any such recreations; and before you enter, can you with confidence declare to him, that in so doing you only propose to yourselves his glory, and to enjoy the satisfaction of pleasing him? What! Theatres, such as they are at present, still more criminated by the public licentiousness of the unfortunate creatures who ascend them, than by the impure and passionate scenes they represented—the Theatre, the work of Jesus Christ! would he animate a mouth from whence are to proceed lasciviousness and profane sounds intended to corrupt the heart? These blasphemies strike me with horror. (Then the play of Kotzebue was not a gospel sermon.) Jesus Christ! would he preside in assemblies of sin, where every thing we hear weakens his doctrine? Where the poison enters into the soul by all the senses? Where every act is employed to inspire, awaken, and justify the passions he condemns? Now, says Tertullian, if they are not the works of Jesus Christ they must be the works of Satan." (Hence, "Synagogue of Satan") Every Christian, therefore, ought to abstain from them. When he partakes of them he violates the vows of Baptism. However innocent he may flatter himself to be in bringing from these pleasures an untainted heart, it is sullied by being there, since by his presence alone, he has participated in the works of satan, and violated the most sacred promises he made to Jesus Christ & his Church. And yet O. P. Q. says the Actor addresses himself to the very best feelings of the human heart.

Again, he says "experience shows that amusements of some kind are necessary for the studios and laborious. And the stage draws away men from the grosser & more objectionable ones. Now on this very point let us hear what the Rev. Dr. Plumer has said. He says, "Could the true history of the Theatre be written, there need never another word be said to induce every being with a conscience to regard all Theatres with horror. The congenial company of grog-shops, bowling-alleys, gambling-houses, sporting men, and all manner of rakes, prostitutes, and flash characters with which a Theatre never fails to surround itself, emphatically bespeak its character. We believe that more young men and women in our cities owe their ruin to Theatres than to any other source—grog-shops possibly excepted. Lives of drunkenness and debauchery very often have had their origin in Dramas, exhibitions of lascivious appetite, the low games, and lower songs, sparkling with cold waterism, and ridiculing all professions of implicit obedience to the divine law as puritanic and contemptible hypocrisy." (We have a stroke of this kind from O. P. Q. when he says, "I doubt very much whether a better sermon than the play of Kotzebue has been preached in Jacksonville within the last year.")

"How long shall the considerate and moral continue to give even a negative support to such a baleful pit-fall of corruption?" The American Republican throws this further light on the general subject:

"We have some few remarks to make respecting Theatricals in this city, which remarks will serve as commentaries on the above very good text.

"It may not be very generally known that the females in the 'corps de ballet,' are used by managers as decoys, paid according to their personal appearance, and instructed to conduct themselves in a very agreeable style towards all gentlemen admitted to the green room, and behind the scene." (Is this the polished and courtly address towards the opposite sex which O. P. Q. says the Theatre teaches? And is it in the company of such ladies that he wishes preachers to be so very polite?) "The green rooms of the Theatres are the scenes of many a disgraceful swindle, many a cruel transaction. To this place a certain set of blackguards—wealthy sensualists whose study is to intrigue with the unfortunate women of the stage—resort for the vilest purposes. What they cannot accomplish by fair words they do by gold.—What is not to be effected by either they manage by trickery and the aid of female accomplices. There is a certain very pretty and highly talented young actress in this city who earns more than her salaries and benefits amount to, by introducing the super-

numerary girls (employed where she is) to the millionaire libertines alluded to. If they succeed in what they contemplate this female receives an extra fee in the shape of a splendid dress or an elegant trinket.

"No longer ago than last Tuesday we heard of a defeated scheme conceived by this same female to effect the ruin of a beautiful and innocent young girl whose poverty is her excuse for figuring before the light. The price to be paid for this favor was ten dollars. Can moral and intellectual citizens attend the Theatre while such transactions are permitted? Can they patronize Theatres when managers make their green rooms places of assignation?" And yet O. P. Q. says "The majority of dramas as now exhibited contain nothing which the most fastidious condemn."—And tend to draw away men from vice.

But O. P. Q. seems to have a particular spite at preachers. And well he may, for they always will be, as they ever have been, with few exceptions, opposed to Theatres, "notwithstanding the abuse of the bigoted and vulgar." They have done more to put them down perhaps than any other class of men. He says "one reason why Christians would dislike to see their ministers on the stage, is that in most instances the art of elocution is so little understood among them, that they would disgrace themselves by attempting to personate a character &c." To this witicism we simply reply that miserable elocutionists as ministers are, very few of them have ever been hissed off the stage. And no one has ever been kicked off the stage by a young actress.

"But the drama, says he, is not condemned by religion, because there was a theatre in Jerusalem in the time of our Saviour, and neither he nor any of his Apostles denounced it.—And the writings of St. Paul show that he was familiar with the Attic drama." But if the silence of the Saviour on the subject of Theatres—and Paul's familiarity with the Attic drama, prove that they patronized Theatres; then by the same process of reasoning we might prove that they patronized doggeries and encouraged drunkenness; because on one occasion Jesus Christ "turned water into wine"—and Paul told Timothy to "take a little wine for his stomach's sake." It is useless to say, in reply to this, that there is a difference between "not denouncing Theatres, and patronizing them." That while Christ & his Apostles did not patronize Theatres, they nevertheless, did not condemn them." Christ himself says "he that is not with me is against me." From this it appears that one of two things is very certain, either Christ and his Apostles are in favor of Theatres or they are opposed to them. The Theatre is either "with Christ or it is against him." It is either an institution of Christ or an institution of Satan. But since no one will pretend that the Stage is a Christian institution, therefore it must be a "Synagogue of Satan."

But that the Theatre at Jerusalem was not patronized either by Jesus Christ or St. Paul is evident from the fact that the scenes there exhibited were utterly repugnant to the mild spirit of the gospel. It is well known that in the Theatre of that age, criminals and captives taken in war, being armed with the implements of death, were compelled to fight with ferocious beasts, or with each other, for the entertainment of those who assembled as spectators. Paul's familiarity with Theatres arose in part from his having been compelled on one occasion to personate a character in one of them—but it was not a fictitious character. 1st Corinthians, 15: 32: "I have fought with wild beasts at Ephesus."

Josephus says that the Theatre was introduced at Jerusalem about B. C. 200 by the profligate High Priest. And was extremely odious to the more pious part of the nation. And even his own adherents did not approve of it. It also produced a demoralizing effect upon the Jews. But the restoration of divine worship by the Maccabean Princes put an end to these spectacles. (A revival of religion has ever been death to Theatres.) They were however revived by Herod B. C. 7. And from that very moment the Jewish commonwealth declined rapidly until it became extinct. And these Theatrical exhibitions were doubtless one great cause of the downfall of the Jewish nation. And yet O. P. Q. says that the "stage exerts a salutary influence on the community in which it exists when properly conducted." But it is useless to talk of what the stage might accomplish. The great question is, what has it ever effected? It has ruined thousands in every age. And we have no right to expect that an institution which has always been productive of vice, will ever become productive of virtue. C. O. P.

Land for Sale.

I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about 500 Acres; the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1000 pounds of cotton to the acre in 1844. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 4 1/2 miles north of Ashville, 80 acres on Canoe creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and lots in Ashville whereon I now reside.—Farther description is deemed unnecessary. Mr. Gibb lives on the lands and will show them. Having determined to go to a tropical climate, I will sell low for cash.

JOHN S. JAMES.
Ashville, Feb. 25, 1846.—2m.

Notice.

ALL the notes and accounts due the estate of George Fleming, deceased, being put in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, that I will be in Jacksonville on every Saturday for the purpose of attending to the collection of said notes and accounts. JNO. A. FLEMING.
Feb. 25, 1846.—3t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture. EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.

In submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character the Work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Farmers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTY-FOUR PAGES of matter, 5 by 12 inches square.

TERMS:

One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, " " 5.00
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred " " 75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The CASH must always accompany the order.

J. M. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

Proposals

For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:

From Huntsville, by Cold's store, New Hope, Cottonville, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Aurora, Jacksonville, Double Springs, and Cove creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p m.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p m.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.
From Beltsville, by Dodsonville, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, H's Spring, Red Hill, and Blountville, to Blountville, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Beltsville every Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Blountville every Monday by 7 a m.
Leave Blountville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Beltsville next day by 1 p m.

Proposals to run by Langston, Hillman's store, and Meltonville, and terminate route at Dodsonville, omitting the other offices, are invited.
From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Gaylesville same day at 3 p m.
Leave Gaylesville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Summerville same day by 6 p m.

Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.
From Warrenton, by Van Buren, Gaylesville, and Mississippi Station, Ga., to Rome, 63 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Rome next days by 11 a m.
Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 9 p m, arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p m.

Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga., instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a week; also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for commencing the route at Gunter's Landing, and running thence in coaches, 33 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in stagecoaches, by Cedar Bluff and Mississippi Station, to Rome—the entire trip to be made in seven hours.

From Blountville, to Ashville, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blountville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Ashville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Blountville same day by 5 p m.
From Elyton, by Rockville, Truss, Springville, and Mount Niles, to Ashville, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elyton every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.
Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Elyton same day by 6 p m.

From Bennettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bond, Rawlingville, Valley Head, Anawaka, Trenton, Ga., and Wauwatula to Lookout Valley, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bennettsville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Bennettsville every Thursday by 6 p m.

From Bennettsville, by Ashville, Broken Arrow, Copwell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bennettsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Harpersville next day by 4 p m.
From Jacksonville, by Ludiga, Spring Garden, Cave Spring, Ga., and Van's Valley, to Rome, 53 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rome same days by 9 p m.
Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p m.

From Jacksonville, by Ghoshon, Terrapin Creek, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Colston Creek, Alpin, Ga., Telige Springs, Leysville, and Wood Station, to Dogwood, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Dogwood next Wednesday by 4 p m.
Leave Dogwood every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p m.

From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakuskee, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee same days by 7 p m.
Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.

Bids for once a week service are invited.
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Elk, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Talladega same days by 5 p m.
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 5 p m.

From Jacksonville, by Rabbittown, Oak Level, Kearsy Creek, Duffins, and Baileys Spring, and back to Jacksonville, equal to 95 miles, once a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next day by 7 p m.
From Alexandria, by Cane Creek, Iron Works, and Ten Islands, to Ashville, 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Ashville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Alexandria same day by 5 p m.

From Kelly's Springs, by Silver Run, Hickory Level, Chulastrine, Oakuskee, Abacocho, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Rotherwood; 82 miles and back, once a week.

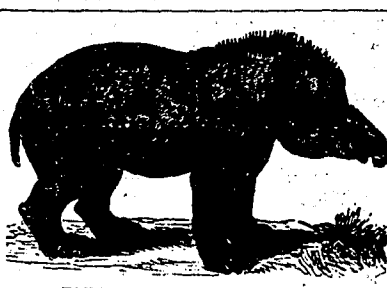
Leave Kelly's Springs every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Rotherwood next day by 7 p m.
Leave Rotherwood every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Kelly's Springs next day by 4 p m.

From Talladega, by Chinnabee, and Court Hill, to Wedowee 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Talladega every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee same day by 8 p m.

Leave Wedowee every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Talladega same day by 8 p m.
From Wedowee, by Koonakee, Mount Hickory, Chambers, C. H. Coates, Hallowaka, and Dover, to Columbus, Ga., 77 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wedowee every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Columbus next Thursday and Monday by 12 m.
Leave Columbus every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Wedowee next Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION



The Cavalcade, on entering town, will be preceded by the GRAND NOVEL SPECTACLE of an Elephant and Mule Car drawn by one noble Elephant.

RAYMOND & COMPANY'S MENAGERIE, From New York.

THIS extensive CARAVAN of Animals will be exhibited in JACKSONVILLE, on Thursday, the 26th instant, from One to Four o'clock, P. M.—For one day only.

The Menagerie embraces a collection of Wild Beasts, unsurpassed by any in the United States. Among them may be found a fine specimen of the Elephant; The TAPIR or ANTA, from the Island of Sumatra. (See cut.)

The BUFFALO, captured by the Indians in Oregon. Also, the RUSSIAN BEAR, with Cubs; an animal rarely exhibited in this country.

The SANTA FE BEAR, with Cubs. The REX-DEER, from Lapland. The PROMEDARY, or pack Camel. The CHIEFTAIN, or African Hunting Leopard. Two Spotted Hyenas.

The BECCY, from South America. The Prairie Wolf and black Wolf. The OESTER. The Persian GAZELLE. The PANTHER of Texas.

Also, the ANAKONDA, or terrible Serpent of J; and the WADE MONKEY FAMILY, on Thursday, the 26th instant, from One to Four o'clock, P. M.—For one day only.

The original VIRGINIA SERENADERS, whose services have been obtained at great expense, will amuse the audience with their irresistible Glee, Dances, Choruses, &c., which have been received with such unbounded applause wherever they have appeared.—Without any extra charge.

Ladies are assured that there is nothing in the Exhibition or Performances to offend the most fastidious taste.

Tickets, 50 cents—Children and Servants, 25 cents. Feb. 12, 1846.—2t.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thompson Staniel, a Sorrel Mare, about 16 years old, 14 1/2 hand high, star in the forehead, both hind feet white, Sway Backed, one tooth out on the right side, of the upper jaw, and appraised to five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Dec. 1 1845.

State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William A. Brown, Esq. by William FAVOR, bay horse, fourteen hands high three fourths of his feet white with a scar on his right hind foot and about eight years old appraised to twenty seven Dollars.

Attest ROSS PHILIPS, C. C. C.

CORONER'S SALE, Randolph County, Ala.

Will be sold before the Court House door in the town of Wedowee, Ala. on the first Monday in March next, to the highest bidder, between the usual hours of sale, all the interest that Lawson C. McKee, has in and to the East 1/2 of S. 6, in Township 17, Range East, levied on by virtue of an Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Randolph County, in favor of Samuel Carpenter, Sheriff and Administrator ex officio of the estate of John Dobson, deceased, & against said McKee.

WILLSON FALKNER Coroner. Wedowee, Ala. February 4, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sales, St. Clair County.

I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit) the west half of the S. W. qr. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell the east half of S. E. quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Lovins, deceased. State & County taxes \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.

B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County.
Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

BAGGING & ROPE.

WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure, of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Smith, a small clay bank mare Mule, ten or twelve years old, branded on the left thigh, but not discolored what letter or figure, a scar on her right hip, some saddle spots on her back—appraised to fifteen Dollars.

CHARLES W. STATHAM c c c
December 31, 1845.—7t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.

CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day and by posting up at the court House door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Waggoner late of St. Clair County deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Waggoner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 3d day of February, 1846.

JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by O. H. Bryan, neo bright bay horse, thirteen or fourteen years old; some white on his nose, and near his right eye: some saddle spots, and marks of the collar: shod all around, about fifteen hands high: appraised to twenty dollars, before J. R. Smiedly, Justice of the peace.

December 12, 1845.
Copy test. A. W. MAJORS, Clk.
3 times.

EDUCATION.

THE exercises of the CANE CREEK ACADEMY will be resumed on the second Monday in February next, under the supervision of the undersigned, who hopes that he will receive a liberal support from the patrons of learning. The Academy is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Terms of tuition reasonable and board very cheap.

JNO. A. FLEMING.
Jan. 28, 1846.

CARTERSVILLE, THE GREAT DEPOT ON THE RAIL ROAD IN CASS COUNTY.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Cherokee Country and the North Alabama Traders, that they have established a branch of their Mercantile establishment at the above place. They have a well selected stock of

GOODS AND Groceries, which they are offering at very low prices, at wholesale and retail. Wagoners and planters will find it to their interest to change their place of trading from Wetumpka to this place.

They will buy Cotton, and have made arrangements to make advances on all Cotton shipped either to Augusta or Charleston, and will attend to forwarding Cotton on the Rail Road, or receiving and forwarding Goods.

Very Respectfully,
JOS. C. BAIRD & BRO.
CLARK & WELCH.
Nov. 1st 1845.

HOKE & ABERNATHY

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public that they are now receiving and opening their Fall & Winter Stock, comprising a desirable assortment of Goods. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, they hope by offering still greater inducements, to merit its continuance.

Oct. 1845.

JOHN FOSTER, Attorney at Law,

HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.

Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale. 15c

For one month thereafter per bale. 10
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6
For Compressing, per bale. 30
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale. 10

All other charges same as last season. The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.

G. R. GRIFFITH, Proprietor of Shippers Press. Mobile, June 4, 1845.

Education.

ON the second Monday in January I will re-open my school for both boys and girls, at the rates of Six, nine, and fifteen dollars. To my former patrons and others that wish to send I promise as much diligence as heretofore if not more.

DAVID JONES.
Dec. 31 1845.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive

Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4t. every other week and forward their account for payment.

M. M. D.
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.
46—cow. it.

THE undersigned having associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the

Factorage & Commission Business, under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & Co. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.

WM. A. SCOTT.
May 21, 1845.—3m.

Rifle Guns.

APPROVED quality and cheap by HOKE & ABERNATHY. Ap. 23 '45. 1f.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON, Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.

(TALLADEGA, ALA.) WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House. October 30 1844.—1f.

CHEAP GOODS.

The undersigned, feeling grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past year. Take this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, they will receive in payment for goods, sold this year—Wheat, Corn and Pork, delivered at this place at the cash prices: Also, Cotton, delivered at any good gin, all of which, must be delivered during the ensuing fall.

We have now, and will continue to keep, a good stock of GOODS; and ask our customers, and friends generally, to CALL and examine for themselves.

January 5th 1846.
HUDSON TERRY & WYLY.

The first of January is here?

THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet, will please call forthwith. Their debts are now due, and longer indulgence can not be given.—we must have money—a word to the wise is sufficient.

YOUNG & NISBET.
Dec. 31, 1845.—4t.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 3d day of August next, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Choccolocco, said to be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State & County Tax of 1845.—Am't. of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14.

Also at the same time and place, ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't. of State and County tax 5 cents.

ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, IN VACATION.

January 9th 1846. CAME Patton Brothers, Administrator

debonison of the estate of Jacob Hoyle decd, and presented his accounts and vouchers, as administrator as aforesaid, for final settlement stating in writing at the same time under oath that John R. Hoyle, Philip Hoyle, Vina Whittenburg, late Vina Hoyle, and her husband Joseph Whittenburg, Catharine Carpenter, late Catharine Hoyle, and her husband Benj. H Carpenter, Elizabeth Hoyle, Caroline Hoyle, Mary Hoyle, and Jacob Forney Hoyle, are the children and only heirs of the said Jacob Hoyle, decd, and that Elizabeth Hoyle, Caroline Hoyle, Mary Hoyle, and Jacob Forney Hoyle, are minors under the age of 21 years. It is therefore ordered by the court that James Crow, be appointed Guardian ad litem, of the said minors heirs, of the said Jacob Hoyle decd.

It is further ordered by the court, that the first Friday in March next, be set apart and appointed for the auditing examining—Stating and allowing the said accounts and vouchers and for making said final settlement, at the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for at least forty days, by advertisement to said day, that all persons concerned in adverse interest, may appear at the time appointed and contest said settlement if they think proper.

True Copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Jan. 14, 1846.

CAVE SPRING

FLOYD County, Georgia, January, 1st. 1846.

THE subscriber will re-open his school

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT JAN. 2nd 1846.

THIS day came Wm. J. Willis Sheriff of Benton County, and Ex-officio Adm'r. of the Estate of Sion Jordan dec. and successor of R. S. Porter former Sheriff, of said county, and ex-officio adm'r. of said estate; and it appearing to the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the said estate, of said Sion Jordan dec. made by said adm'r. and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertising in the Jacksonville Republican, to the creditors of said estate three times in succession, and by posting the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notice had been served upon the creditors, in the county and issued and by mail to those of the creditors who reside out of the county. And no opposition or objection being made by any person to the decree of insolvency, or to the contents of the accounts and vouchers and schedules filed. And it appearing to the court that the assets of said estate are wholly insufficient, to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and Decreed, that the said estate be and is hereby declared insolvent.

It is further ordered that Wm. J. Willis Sheriff and administrator as aforesaid, be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county Court, of this county, on the third Friday in February next, to make settlement of his accounts as adm'r. aforesaid, and that the creditors of said estate, be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks previous to said day, putting up at the court house door a copy of said notice, thirty days previous to said day, and by issuing similar notices to be served upon such creditors, as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail, to such creditors as reside out of this county.

True Copy.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

January, 14 1846.

Samuel P. Hudson, Rules by the Reg.

Thos. Crutchfield, ister of the 39th Dis-

Aaron Haynes, et al. trict in the Northern

Chancery Division

of the State of Ala-

bama at Jacksonville on Monday the, 24th,

November, 1845.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitor and it appearing to my satisfaction that two of the Defendants, Cyrus Choice, and Rebecca O. Elam are non residents of the state of Alabama and are over the age of twenty-one years, and that Cyrus Choice resides in the state of Georgia and Rebecca O. Elam in the state of Tennessee. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks notifying the said defendants, Choice and Elam to be and appear before the Register of said court at his office in Jacksonville within sixty days and plead answer or demur to the complainants bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing as to them ex-parte.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. H. ESTILL, Register & Master.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash. Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.

Wm. MILLER.

Wetumpka, Sept. 3, 1845.

Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.

JACOB STINER.

Jan. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of the circuit court of DeKalb County. I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Lelanon, on the first Monday in March next, the East Eighty, of the South East quarter, of section nineteen, Township five, of Range ten, East in the Coosa land district, Ala. as the property of Samuel Biddle, at the instance of B. L. Cornwell.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer the North East forty of the North East quarter, of Section four Township five, of Range ten, East in the Coosa land district Ala. as the property of Simeon Barker, by virtue of an order of sale issued from the same court, at the instance of B. L. Cornwell.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer the North East quarter of section nine, in Township nine, of Range nine, East in the Coosa land district, Ala. levied on as the property of Daniel C. Turrentine, by virtue of two executions, one issued from the circuit court of Madison County in favor of the Huntsville Bank, vs. Wm. A. Wal-lers, D. C. Turrentine and J. A. McMichael, and the other from the circuit court of Morgan County, in favor of the Decatur Bank, vs. D. C. Turrentine and Sampson Clayton, sale within the usual hours.

R. EASTES, Shff.

January, 15th, 1845.

TAX COLLECTORS' SALE.

BENTON COUNTY.

I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to wit): the N E qr. also the N half of the S E qr. also the N half of the S W qr. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W qr. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Tallasatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown, State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.

I will also sell at the same time and place the N W fourth of the N E fourth, of Section 29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & county tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax \$0 15, cis.—6m.

Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for Cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land, (to wit): the S E qr. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$6 75.

The above lots of lands are subject to a Double Tax.

A. WOODS, T. C.

Dec. 24, 1845.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY,

TAKEN UP and posted before Stephen

Reaves, Esq., by Wilson Falkner, a

sorrel horse, white face, fore legs white,

some marks of a collar, ten years old, ap-

praised to twenty dollars.

CHARLES W. STATHAM c. c.

Dec'r 27, 1845.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he

has taken the above house,

(late Houghton's) and is now

prepared to entertain travellers and board-

ers. His table will be furnished with the

best of the country afords, and his guests

shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's

is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with sta-

bles attached.

Rates to suit the times.

JOHN P. FLAKE.

N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel

as you approach Wetumpka from the East,

and in the business part of the city.

Dec. 24, 1845.—6m.

Elizabeth Jane Clark Rules by the

by her next friend Register of

Coalman Francis the 39th

vs. Chancery

Mathew H. Clark. District

of the Northern Chancery Division of the

State of Alabama held at Jacksonville on

Monday the 20th Dec. 1845.

CAME to complain by the Solici-

tors Messrs Walker and Walker, and it

appearing to my satisfaction by an affidavit

on file, that the Defendant Mathew H.

Clarke is over the age of 21 years, and re-

sides out of the State of Alabama & in

Winston County Mississippi. It is there-

fore ordered by the Register that publica-

tion be made in the Jacksonville Republi-

can a newspaper published in the Town of

Jacksonville in the State of Alabama for

four consecutive weeks notifying the said

Defendant to be and appear before the

Register at his office in Jacksonville within

sixty days, and plead answer or demur to

the complainants bill or the same will be

taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex-

parte.

A true copy of the minutes.

W. H. ESTILL, Register &c.

Dec. 31 1846.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE above named institution, will be

Dr. Champion's

VEGETABLE ACUTE MEDICINE.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all the complicated forms; also an efficient remedy for Fever of every description. The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it is a most valuable and effective remedy in all cases of Chills and Fever, in all the complicated forms; also an efficient remedy for Fever of every description. The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it is a most valuable and effective remedy in all cases of Chills and Fever, in all the complicated forms; also an efficient remedy for Fever of every description.

Also

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and cathartic Pills. Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind. This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Constiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Head-ache, sick stomach, palpitations of the heart, Diarrhea, Nervous affections, obstructed menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White-swellings, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box—a pamphlet contain-

ing directions for each box with full directions and ample testi-

monials of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Mo.

MISSOURI, Jefferson County,

September 23, 1845.

Dr. CHAMPION—We, the undersigned, citizens of

Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sul-

phur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the de-

mand for your Acute, and also your Cathartic Pills has

been unprecedentedly large, and that the people in this

vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for

them. It would be accommodating the people in this

neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to

send an agency to the Sulphur Springs Post office

without delay. We A. J. Kendall, Post Master, at the

Sulphur Springs, a gentleman every way entitled to

the confidence of the public, and would be willing to

send an agency to the Sulphur Springs Post office

without delay. David Knudsen, Dr. Johnson

Henry Leupin J. Burgess, Jr. John Byrd

Philip Pipkin Skehon Richardson Thos Moss

P. Waters John Richardson John G. G.

Wm. H. Harte John Henry Nash Edw. Hickey

L. S. Ingalls, W. R. Robertson, J. G. Bond, H. D. P. Lucas,

Letter of Dr. S. H. Wilson, Napoleon, Ark.

Dr. CHAMPION—I have been carrying on the Drug

business in this place, upon a large scale, and am of

the opinion that, from the known virtue of your pills,

which has been fully tested this season, and the effects

in regard to their efficacy daily developing themselves

I feel assured that had I the whole and sole agency of

them within the limits of my practice, I could sell double

the amount of the agents in the immediate vicinity

and could I make an arrangement of this character, I

would at times be prepared to pay over to your trav-

elling agent the several sums due from me, whenever he

should call. Mr. Swin will give you all the information

you may desire in regard to my responsibility, together

with his views of the propriety of my suggestion.

Respectfully, S. H. WILSON.

Extract of a letter from T. W. Craven,

Wilton county Geo.

Dr. CHAMPION—I took a tour through the lower part

of Ga. and was astonished at the success and popularity

of your pills, in every place they have been tried

they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them

like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by

thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and

Fever. Yours, &c. T. W. CRAVEN.

BORODINO, AYOVELLES, Louisiana, Aug. 22, 1844.

Dear Sir—If you can send me 200 Boxes of your

pills, to sell on reasonable commissions, I will assure

you that they will meet with the immediate success

of your pills. I have a large stock of your pills, and

will be glad to send you a large quantity, if you

will send me a few boxes of your pills, and I will

send you a large quantity, if you will send me a

few boxes of your pills, and I will send you a large

quantity, if you will send me a few boxes of your

pills, and I will send you a large quantity, if you

will send me a few boxes of your pills, and I will

send you a large quantity, if you will send me a

Young & Nisbet,

Have received a very desirable Stock

of Fall & Winter GOODS.

Their customers and those wishing to

purchase, are respectfully invited to call,

examine, price, and B-U-Y.

Oct. 16, 1845.—4t.

Factory Thread.

For sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

B. F. DUMASS,

Commission Merchant,

Mobile, Ala.,

Oct. 29, 1845.

500 Pages for Fifty Cents!!!!

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

Congressional Journal.

The editors of the United States Journal

propose to commence, with the next session

of Congress, a weekly publication under

the above title, to continue through the

whole session, at the unprecedented low

price of

FIFTY CENTS!

to each subscriber for a volume of five hundred

pages!

It will contain a faithful and impartial

record of both Houses of Congress, the list

of all the important speeches which may be

delivered, &c. &c. The most competent

reporters will be employed and nothing

shall prevent it being made worthy of the

patronage of the public generally. The

Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do

justice to both parties, so that both parties

will feel allowed to patronize the publica-

tion. It being the long session, as it is

called, the volume will contain at least

500 pages; each number will contain six-

teen pages of solid matter, which will en-

able the publishers to give all the proceed-

ings worthy of being preserved in book

form, for binding and future reference. The

exceedingly low terms will place it within

the reach of all; the publishers hope that

their friends will use their exertions in ob-

taining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars

shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars,

Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars,

FIFTY copies—reducing the price to forty

cents, for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will

be added at the end of the volume, to make

it the more convenient for future reference.

THEOPHILUS FISK,

JESSE F. DOW,

Washington, August 12, 1845.

Editors by copying the above prospec-

ts and calling the attention of their readers

to it, will be entitled to a copy from the com-

meccement.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership in the practice of

the LAW heretofore existing between the

undersigned has been dissolved by consent.

All engagements made prior to the last